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PRESIDENTIAL.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

John Minor Botts in the Field---He Denounces the Disunionists.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Oct. 1.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS addressed an immense audience in this city this evening, at the Bell and Everett Head-quarters. Over 4,000 persons, of both sexes, were present. The stage was beautifully decorated with wreaths of flowers twined around the portraits of WASHINGTON, CLAY, PLEASANTS and others. Mr. BOTTS was greeted with tremendous applause. Referring to the fact that Mr. YANCEY was speaking on the same evening, he said he regretted that there should be two performances going on at once. Yet, as the one party was dissolving the Union, it would be well enough to have the other tinker it up. He said he was tired of politics and disgusted with politicians; but, when he saw treason and disunion stalking abroad in the old Commonwealth, he felt compelled to enter the arena, and raise his voice in defence of his country. He denied that he was a party man, but could not forget that he had a country to defend and save, so far as his feeble voice could save it. He gave notice of a long speech, and said he was prepared to take all the consequences. If he did not speak, and Virginia went against BELL, it would be charged to Botts' not speaking. If he *did* speak, and Virginia was lost, he knew it would be charged to the fact that BOTTS did speak.

Having declared that he planted himself firmly upon the Constitution of his country, he announced his Whig predelictions and his abhorrence of Democracy. There were but few public men who dared to speak openly and plainly of the issues of the day. The Press held them in fear, but he (Mr. BOTTS) had no favors to ask, and should discuss all the issues fully and freely. He had no doubt some of his views would be denounced as Northern or Abolition in their tendency, yet he assumed all the responsibility, and would carry all the weight.

The first series of issues was at home, in the South, which should be settled before we take issue with the North. Squatter Sovereignty has nothing to do with these issues, for all these men are committed to the same views—Mr. BOTTS alone having raised his voice against it. He would disarm the disunionists by showing that they were not warring on Squatter Sovereignty, but had other objects in view; for every man who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill did it for the precise and particular purpose of establishing Squatter Sovereignty. In proof of this, Secretary CASS, Senator BUTLER, ex-Attorney-Gen. CUSHING, and others, were quoted, particularly the latter's speech in Virginia, on the occasion of CLAY's birth-day, in which he declared himself the special advocate of Squatter Sovereignty, and the right of Territories to legislate for themselves in all things, in spite of the howls of faction. Mr. BOTTS next reviewed the antecedents of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, quoting that gentleman's declarations, that to Territories belongs all power of domestic legislation. Gen. LANE was next shown to have been a Squatter Sovereignty leader; but, independent of the construction given the Kansas bill by these gentlemen, the bill itself establishes Squatter Sovereignty in the broadest sense, leaving the people perfectly free to regulate their institutions in their own way: and this is not the true cause of the opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. BOTTS then proceeded to argue the necessity for the South to stick to a strict construction of the Constitution, for its own preservation against Northern aggression, and to prove the unconstitutionality of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, by which Congress transferred to Kansas a power which should have been exercised by Congress alone. Nor should Congress surrender the right to prohibit Polygamy in Utah. But why do these gentlemen wish to dissolve the Union? Because Squatter Sovereignty produces inequality among the States, I am told. If this be inequality, then equality has never existed, as Slavery could not be carried into the northwest Territories after the sitting of the first Congress under the Constitution. Mr. BOTTS denied that the fact constituted any inequality. The speaker next considered the complaints against the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and contended that this was no reason for dissolving the Union, even if the charges were true, which he denied. Then, what is the object of the disunion party? Some say they want a slave-code to protect Slavery in the Territories, but this is only a pretext for other reasons. Who are they who demand this protection? Those who for years have denied protection to the labor of poor men, and who now threaten to dissolve the Union if the negro of the rich man is not protected. The refusal of protection to poor labor has cost the country three times the value of every slave in the South. A calculation was gone into to prove this assertion. Some say that the irrepressible conflict justifies disunion, ut these are clap-trap words, which serve party purposes, but which have no meaning.

Mr. BOTTS did not agree with Mr. SEWARD, that there was any "irrepressible conflict," or that any could arise. As we had lived together eighty years with slave and free labor, we could live thus together eight hundred years longer, if people would discard canting politicians who continually agitate the subject of slavery. The speaker read from Mr. SEWARD's speech on the "irrepressible conflict," but gave Mr. PRYOR credit for originating the expression. Mr. BOTTS thought that slavery let alone could regulate itself. The charge that Mr. LINCOLN is an "irrepressible conflict" man is not true, as will be shown by his opinions expressed before he was a candidate. The speaker had no confidence in the declarations of gentlemen after they became candidates. Here he read from Mr. LINCOLN's speeches, showing his soundness on the Slavery question in the States and in the District of Columbia. Mr. BENJAMIN had pronounced LINCOLN sounder than DOUGLAS, but of this Mr. BOTTS had nothing to say. Mr. BENJAMIN being a Democrat, could afford to make such a declaration. Had the speaker made it, he would be charged with being an Abolitionist. After reading at length from Mr. LINCOLN's record on Slavery, showing his conservatism, Mr. BOTTS said he left the record for public judgment. Expressing no opinion of his own, he wished it distinctly understood that he regarded it a solemn duty to lay the facts before the people of Virginia, if they are to be called upon to dissolve the Union in the event of LINCOLN's election; but he does not wish to be charged with making a Lincoln speech. The speaker asked if this great Government was to be destroyed and the States to return to a Colonial condition? Was the visit of the Prince of Wales connected with this return of the States to his subjection?

VOICE IN THE CROWD—An agent has gone to England to negotiate.

Mr. B.—No, Sir; the British agent is here. The Duke of Newcastle will play that important part. But to be serious, continued Mr. B., *the true secret of this disunion movement is the revival of the African Slave-trade.* [Tremendous applause.] He contended that seventy-five thousand persons in the Southern States would break up this Government of thirty millions in order to buy up little negroes for their cotton and sugar plantations. He acquitted the masses of the party of any intention to revive the Slave-trade, but *the Breckinridge leaders, he charged, were directly guilty of efforts to break up this Government for the purposes of self aggrandizement through a shameful and criminal traffic.* Mr. BOTTS alluded, in severe terms, to WILLOUGHBY NEWTON, who had published several communications teaching treason to our youths of Virginia. The Breckinridge politicians are responsible for this spirit of disunion which is abroad; and the man who calculates upon the destruction of this Government is either a madman or a fool. He is ignorant of the power of the Government to defend itself. *In ten days three hundred thousand volunteers could be raised to protect the Union without going into a free State.* Then, said Mr. BOTTS, there is no danger of disunion. First, because there is no necessity; second, because there is no right; and third, because there is no power. He quoted Mr. JEFFERSON, showing the power of the Federal Government; also Mr. MADISON, who said the compact between the States was holding forever. Mr. RITCHIE, in 1814, said that any attempt at secession would be treason. The right of revolution no freeman would question, but the election of a President who is not exactly our choice could be no cause for revolution, or Mr. BOTTS would have been a revolutionist all his life. The speaker followed with a lengthy argument against the power under the Constitution for a State to secede. If this power be admitted, Cuba can at once be purchased of Spain for three hundred million dollars, but after the purchase and the formation of a State Government, suppose Cuba secedes—what becomes of the three hundred millions?

VOICE—Gone!

Yes, gone, said the speaker. But who believes in such an interpretation of the Constitutional power? The President has the army and navy of the United States to enable him to enforce all the laws; therefore, Mr. BOTTS thinks there is no fear of secession. His scathing ridicule of PRYOR, and his threat to play Brutus, brought down the house. But Mr. BOTTS pronounced it cowardly in these gentlemen to run before a blow is struck—to run because Mr. SEWARD sees proper to shake his fist. Gentlemen of such boasted chivalry should stand and protect themselves within the Union until they are fairly whipped. Mr. BOTTS then proceeded to consider the subject of slave property, and announced it boldly that a vast difference existed between slave property and any other property. The one was property under common law. The other was not, as decided by Lord MANSFIELD in 1772, who then declared that Slavery could only exist by positive law. Such was the common law at the formation of the Constitution, when the common law would have protected a horse, but not a slave, in a Federal Territory. The Dred Scott case was reviewed, and the speaker contended that it only decided that a negro was not a citizen, and therefore could not sue. Nothing more was decided by the Supreme Court. But even the subsequent speculations of the Judges do not decide that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, any more than it carries it into and protects it in all the States. Mr. B. also quoted the Constitution to show that Slavery existed alone by local law, and was an entirely local institution, wholly unprotected by the common law or the Constitution. The speaker contended that it was the policy of the Slave States to confine Slavery to the States where it already exists. Its extension would tend to weaken the Slave States, and abolish Slavery itself. What is to be done to arrest the turmoil which now distracts the country? Annihilate the Democracy and the brainless demagogues, said Mr. BOTTS, and then insist that the North shall respect our rights. If they fail to do so then our remedy is revolution; but should Mr. LINCOLN, as President, recommend to Congress an abolition of the Slave-trade between the States, Mr. BOTTS would not dissolve the Union. Congress might not approve the recommendation, but it would overwhelm his Administration with the odium that has overtaken Mr. BUCHANAN. But should Congress approve the recommendation, Mr. BOTTS would still not dissolve the Union. There was a constitutional remedy. But should the Supreme Court sustain such legislation, then, said Mr. BOTTS, the time for revolution would have come, and he would be found foremost in the ranks. Mr. BOTTS then eulogized Slavery, morally and civilly, but doubted its beneficial effects politically; while, at the piesent price of negroes, he thought it a very dear labor for Virginia. Socially, there was much to be said on both sides, and it was doubtful which way the scales would turn. But so long as the institution existed, it should have its protection in the States, if need be, by the strong arm of force. But of what do the disunionists complain? Not of any law of Congress, for these have been passed by themselves. Mr. BOTTS alluded to the answers of Senator DOUGLAS at Norfolk, to certain questions propounded to him, and these Mr. BOTTS pronounced highly pertinent and proper. [Deafening applause.] Suppose, said Mr. BOTTS, South Carolina should declare herself out of the Union. She would assume the position of a foreign enemy, and he would shoulder his musket and aid in subduing her. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] But of the necessity for this the Speaker had no fear whatever, nor would bloodshed be necessary in order to keep South Carolina in the Union. Should she attempt to secede, stop all the mails and blockade her ports, and *she would soon come crawling to her duty.* Here Mr. BOTTS spoke of officholders under LINCOLN, and said the only office he would like would be to supply Mr. LINCOLN with all the officers from South Carolina. A Mr. WIGFALL, a Senator of no very favorable reputation, from Texas, has charged that no Southern man would accept office under Mr. LINCOLN but BOTTS of Virginia. Whether he would accept or not, Mr. BOTTS said he would answer when the time came; but if he would accept at all, its tender by Mr. LINCOLN would be an additional inducement to him to accept. Mr. BOTTS did not believe Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was a disunionist at heart, but he is being used by a party aiming to precipitate the Southern States into revolution. Mr. DOUGLAS was objectionable as a Democrat, and a leading spirit in securing the appeal of the Missouri Compromise. As to Mr. BELL, all knew him to be an old-line Whig, a Union man and a conservative in sentiment. The object of Mr. BELL's friends is to put down fanaticism at the North, and treason and disunion at the South. To Mr. LINCOLN, there is an insuperable objection. He is the candidate of a purely sectional party. But my great anxiety is that Virginia may show no sympathy with disunion, and if Virginians cannot vote for BELL, let them vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Mr. B. doubted if it was desirable for the election to go to the present House of Representatives, and he would depict scenes that would be enacted there, if he might judge from the scenes of last Winter. If it should go to the House, there was a probability of LINCOLN's election, unless the Democrats supported Mr. BELL. To those contemplating disunion in the event of LINCOLN's election, Mr. BOTT's begged to say that we still had a Constitution, still had laws, still had courts and prosecutions, and that hemp still grew. This conclusion of a four hours' speech was received with prolonged cheering, during which the speaker, who exhibited evidence of great exhaustion, retired from the stand.

Your Correspondent begs to acknowledge the courtesies he received from the Committee of Arrangements at the Club House; also the attention of gentlemen connected with the *Whig* and *Dispatch* offices, and the prompt and efficient services of the telegraph operators in the Richmond office. E.

CITY POLITICS.

CITY CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

Republican, Breckinridge, Mozart and Tammany Hall Nominees.

The divisions existing amongst the harmonious Democracy give the Republicans a rare chance, if they will but avail themselves of it in a right spirit, to carry three certainly, and possibly four, of the six Congressional Districts embraced in this City. With anything like decent management and candidates, they can carry the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Districts—there being a remote chance for them, moreover, in the Third, if two Democratic candidates are in the field, as there almost certainly will be, on next election morning.

The Third District, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, is a hotly contested ground on the Democratic side, while the Republicans and Republican-Americans are substantially united on AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, who is at present contesting the seat of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. Mr. WILLIAMSON is very strong throughout the lower Wards, and by making certain combinations with the Independent Democratic candidates for Assembly and other offices, it is thought by his friends that he may slip in between the wrangling candidates of the Tammany Hall and Mozart factions.

RICHARD T. COMPTON is the Tammany nominee in this District, but rumor says that he will resign. Should he do so, the contest for his vacant place will be between JOHN C. MATHER and BENJAMIN WOOD, the latter being sure, under any circumstances, of receiving the Mozart Hall nomination. COMPTON, it is thought, may eventually be induced to run at MATHER's solicitation. Should he back down, however, MATHER will be his successor, having a majority of six over Mr. WOOD in a nominating body of thirty-five. The Third Ward will go solid for WOOD, under the influence of Judge RUSSELL, who expects to be nominated for Recorder by Mozart Hall. Between WOOD and MATHER it would be a tight race, leaving a fair chance for WILLIAMSON; but COMPTON could probably carry the District.

In the Fourth District, embracing the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, the Tammany men have put forward Alderman MICHAEL TUOMEY, whose name needs no comment; and the Mozarters will run against him Alderman BARRY, whose name and qualifications are about equally well-known. THOMAS J. BARR, the present Representative of this District, threatens to run a stump on the nomination of some private friends, but may possibly succeed in making some arrangements with BARRY. If all three run there may be a chance for OWEN BRENNAN, perpetual Republican candidate for Congress in this District, or for a gentleman named COMMERFORD, a sort of American-Republican, who is popular with the People's organization.

The Fifth District, embracing the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, together with Williamsburgh, will probably be carried by the Republicans, who have nominated Mayor WALL, of the last-named place. The Tammany Democracy are divided between D. D. WINANT and E. C. MCCONNELL, the latter receiving five, and the former eight votes, in a Convention of twenty-one. The Breckinridge men have nominated one JOHN DUFFY, formerly Consul to Galway, who claims to have the support of the ancient Hibernians, Emmet Monument Association, and certain other purely Irish influences. Williamsburgh has only once had this office since the formation of the District, but Mr. WALL has at present the best chance. If the Republicans had indorsed PHILIP HAMILTON, a lawyer of great probity, and son of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, they would have been more certain of success. Mr. HAMILTON is an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, but was indorsed by the Republicans in 1858, together with HORACE F. CLARK and JOHN B. HASKINS.

In the Sixth District, JOHN COCHRANE will be nominated by both Tammany and Mozart, the Breckinridge men making no nomination against him. Mr. C. would have been defeated by Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER, of the Seventeenth Ward, one of the most popular young men in the District; but as Mr. CHANLER could not secure the Mozart indorsement, he has declined to allow the use of his name. This District embraces the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, being therefore Democratic by an overwhelming majority. The Eleventh was in favor of nominating the illustrious Alderman F. J. A. BOOLE, but BOOLE preferred to retain his supervision of the fleshpots in the City Hall. The Republicans have not yet made a nomination here, and can only put up some man to be knocked down.

In the Seventh District, made up of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, the Breckinridge people have put forward Hon. ELIJAH WARD, who has many active friends in the Tammany Hall organization, but also some still more active enemies. Tammany Hall will probably nominate Mr. L. COLE, of the *Irish-American*, a gentleman whose name, it is believed, would not be resisted by the Mozarters. He would be a strong man, but could not obtain as many votes as Gen. WARD in the lower part of the district, while likely to gain largely over WARD's vote in the upper part. The Republicans have again put forward AUGUSTUS DOW, who was their nominee in 1858, but who withdrew on that occasion in favor of Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS. Mr. DOW has behind him his party strength, and not much more, but will beyond doubt poll a heavy, and possibly a winning vote. Mr. DOW cannot fail to be elected if two Democratic candidates are in the field. He may even be successful against one, if the American strength of the Ninth Ward be not drawn off by some candidate not named.

The Eighth District, embracing the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, is almost certain to be carried by ABRAHAM WAKEMAN, the Republican champion. The Breckinridge men have put forward Ex-Sheriff JAMES C. WILLETT; the Mozart people will certainly nominate Dr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, who is strong with them, and the Tammany Hall nomination is in dispute between ANSON HERRICK, defeated in 1858 by HORACE F. CLARK—JOHN J. BRADLEY, a close personal friend to Judge DOUGLAS, and DAVID S. JACKSON, of the Twelfth Ward. HERRICK, at the last meeting of the Convention, came within one vote of being the nominee, but the friends of BRADLEY are working like beavers. The balance of power in this contest lies with Mr. JACKSON, who does not wish to withdraw his own claims. It makes very little difference who wins the nomination, as the Republicans must succeed unless the Democracy concentrate on some one man. We have confined ourselves to facts in all the foregoing remarks, and leave the task of commenting on the various names to the voters in each of our six Congressional Districts.

THE WIDE-AWAKES.

Meetings Last Evening—Accessions to the Wide-Awake Forces—Presentation to Grand Marshal Ward and Division Marshal Gavit—The Giant Wide-Awakes from Maine—A Demonstration at Philadelphia.

Many of the Wide-Awake Clubs of this City held meetings last evening at their various head-quarters, for the purpose of completing their arrangements for the grand demonstration of to-morrow night. As the time for the parade approaches, the anticipations of the Republicans in regard to it are increased, and the anxiety to take part in it seems to spread. Last night 35 new members were enrolled in the Seventeenth Ward Club alone, and it was resolved that 50 more uniforms should be ordered immediately.

The various Clubs throughout the City, we are informed, receive accessions nightly. The Republicans of the City express their confidence that the Wide-Awakes of the metropolis alone, on parade on the night of the 3d inst., will be a host in themselves. There will be several artillery companies in the procession. The Morgan Artillery Company, so called in honor of Gov. MORGAN, Geo. MORDIE Commandant, will appear in a different uniform from their comrades. They will wear red shirts, without enameled leather capes, and they will draw two six-pounders, with which, when they reach the City Hall Park, they will fire a salute of 100 guns. One of the pieces is called "the Governor MORGAN," and cost $800; the other was presented to the Company by Mr. MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, who is of Gen. WARD's staff. There will be 400 men in the ranks of this company, if enough red shirts can be procured to equip them withal. Gov. MORGAN has presented $100 to them.

The proprietor of the Kansas Buffalo and the Minnesota Elk, which are to appear in the procession, had an interview with the Grand Marshal yesterday. Both animals, he stated, are exceedingly tractable, and were not likely to be frightened by the glare of the torches and the fireworks. Gen. WARD advised that they be so secured that, in case they get excited, it will be impossible for them to do any harm. Their owner conceded the propriety of this, and said he intended to stir up the animals by firing Roman candles at them, and flaunting torches before their eyes that very night, so as to accustom them to the scenes in which they are to be actors to-morrow night.

The Grand Marshal and his staff, and the Committee of Arrangements, held meetings, by appointment, at No. 618 Broadway, at 4 P. M. yesterday. It was resolved that the aids to the Grand Marshal should carry staves of black walnut ornamented; of the Grand Marshal's baton a description is given below. The Committee of Arrangements received the following dispatch from the Commandant of the Portland (Me.) Wide-Awakes—picked men, each over six feet high, who are to act as the Grand Marshal's escort:

PORTLAND, Oct. 1.

Wm. Martin Gillespie, Chairman Committee Arrangements N. Y. Wide Awakes, 618 Broadway:

One hundred Wide-Awakes at boat from Portland, *via* Fall River, Wednesday morning. HY WILLIAMS.

Gen. WARD and staff will meet this Portland delegation at the Fall River boat at 6½ A. M. Wednesday morning, and escort it to Tammany Hall, where the Maine men are to "put up." There will be other delegations from Portland here.

The Board of officers of the New-York City organization met at No. 638 Broadway, last evening, DANIEL E. GAVIT, Marshal of the First Division, presiding. After the transaction of preliminary business Lieut. C. V. R. POND, of Hartford, Conn., on behalf of Maj. JAS. S. CHALKER, of the original Hartford Wide-Awakes, to whose staff he is attached, presented to the Grand Marshal an elegant uniform of gilt-enameled cloth with facings of crimson silk on which shine many spangled stars, with a double cape, the State militia button and a brilliant decoration on the breast. He also presented to him a baton made of the wood of the famous "Charter Oak," bearing an appropriate inscription carved in silver. Lieut. POND, in a neat speech, expressed the regard which the donor bore the General, and the belief that every Hartford Wide-Awake would be with him if he should ever give the order to "charge!" [Applause.]

Gen. WARD made his acknowledgments in brief and appropriate terms. Lieut. POND presented a beautiful uniform of silver-enameled cloth to First Marshal GAVIT, who responded with warmth, and three cheers were given for the Hartford Wide-Awakes.

Marshal GAVIT announced that by order of the Committee of Arrangements, four wagon-batteries of fireworks, placed severally at the head of the four divisions, would make plentiful displays of fireworks, and would shoot fire-balls 1,000 feet into the air, which, bursting into vari-colored fragments, would light up the whole sky.

Gen. WARD said it was desirable that no fireworks should be exploded in the ranks; they caused confusion and might do some injury; and he requested the commandants to notify their Companies of the action of the Committee.

Mr. NEWLAND, of the Philadelphia Invincibles, stated that the Wide-Awakes of the Quaker City were to have a grand demonstration on the field of Germantown on the 4th inst., the anniversary of the battle, and the next day after the New-York procession. The Philadelphians were coming to New-York in force, and they expected that large delegations of the New-York Wide-Awakes and their visitors would return with them to the metropolis of Brotherly Love and take part in the display there. Mr. NEWLAND said that if the vote were taken to-day in Pennsylvania, the Republicans would carry the State by from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. [Applause.] They desired to make the majority still greater before Nov. 6. The Philadelphians who came to New-York would return on Thursday morning by the 6 A. M. train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, reaching Philadelphia by 11 A. M. He doubted not that the New-York Wide-Awakes were ready to undergo as much fatigue for the cause as their brethren in Philadelphia. They would have four hours' sleep in the cars, and that was enough for any Wide-Awake. [Laughter and applause.] The Grand Marshal had declared that he would take part in the Philadelphia parade, [applause,] and he hoped there would be plenty in New-York ready to go with him.

Gen. WARD said it was desirable that all the members of his staff should accompany him, and requested as many as were willing to go to report to him at No. 618 Broadway to-day. Among the speakers at the Philadelphia meeting will be Hon. FRANK BLAIR of Missouri, Hon. THOS. CORWIN of Ohio, Hon. HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts, Hon. JOHN HICKMAN of Pennsylvania, and W. PINCKNEY EWING of Maryland. The Pennsylvania State election takes place next week, and this is intended to be the greatest demonstration in the contested State that the Republicans will make in the campaign.

The speaking will commence at 1 P. M. It is predicted that over 50,000 people will be present. Many New-York Wide-Awakes have signified their intention to be there also. An excursion ticket thither and back will cost only $3 on this occasion.

A grand arch, richly ornamented, covered with mottoes, and strong enough to support men upon its keystone, who thence will discharge brilliant fireworks while the procession is passing under, is to be thrown across Broadway from the Republican Head-quarters, No. 618.

On Wednesday morning the general orders of the Grand and Division Marshals will be published together. At the head-quarters last evening, diagrams representing the place of formation of each division and subdivision prepared by Marshals WARD and GAVIT, were distributed. They will greatly simplify matters on Wednesday night when the companies are getting into line. On that occasion the Grand Marshal will review all the Wide-Awakes at Union-square, where a stand will be erected for him, and where, leading the procession, he will probably arrive at 10½ o'clock.

The following is the General Order for the parade of the Marshal of the Second Division:

SECOND DIVISION—ORDER NO. 1.

WIDE-AWAKE HEAD-QUARTERS, NO. 618 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1860.

In pursuance with General Order No. 4, issued by the Grand Marshal, this Division will parade on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, and form as follows:

Knickerbocker Artillery on right of Division. Fifth Sub-Division under command of Assistant Marshal J. H. CAMP.

City Wide-Awakes of New-York City, Continentals, Invincibles and other Philadelphia companies, and Union Wide-Awakes of New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, south side, right resting on Fifth-avenue at 7 P. M. precisely.

Sixth Sub-division, under command of Assistant-Marshal G. F. HOPPER, Yorkville Wide-Awakes, New-York City; Jersey City, and Excelsior New-York City, will form on Twenty-first-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

Seventh Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal M. A. REID, Zouave, New-York City; Newark and Bloomfield Wide-Awakes, New-Jersey; and Twenty-second Ward, New-York City, will form on Twentieth-street, south side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

Eighth Sub-Division, under command of Assistant-Marshal W. S. PINCKNEY, Nineteenth Ward, New-York, remainder of New-Jersey Companies, all Pennsylvania Companies except Philadelphia, and Twelfth Ward, New-York—on Twentieth-street, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 7½ P. M. precisely.

The following persons have been designated as Aids to the Marshal, and will report themselves at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Head-quarters: M. A. Reed, Geo. H. Burnett, J. J. Smith, Wm. F. Richardson, Thos. F. Shumaker, Charles L. Frost, James F. Schram, James McAbee, Wm. Franklin, Erastus F. Sterling.

By order of

GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, Marshal.

M. W. TROY, Division Inspector.

The whole City, especially when night comes, seems imbued with this Wide-Awake enthusiasm. One meets men with Wide-Awake hats on at every second step in Broadway. "Wide-Awake, Fifth-avenue!" shouted a policeman, last night, as he slammed the door of the stage in which our reporter took passage, after collecting this information. "Wide-Awake" is a common expression in drawing-room and kitchen, in warehouse and office. It invades even the sanctum-sanctorum. At this moment the City Editor is shouting "Wide-Awake!" to our reporter, and he is compelled to close his account here, that we may go to press with it.

Senator Wilson at Stuyvesant Institute.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, will speak at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock this evening, before the Young Men's Republican Union. His address will be upon the question, "How the Rights of the Laboring Men are affected by the Democratic Party"—a subject which has not heretofore been presented to the public. Hon. E. R. FOSTER, of Connecticut, is also announced to speak.

Sixth District Republican Congressional Convention.

The delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District met again at No. 618 Broadway last evening. As at the last meeting the entire evening was consumed in the inquiry as to which of the delegations from the Eleventh Ward should be admitted. One delegation desires the nomination of Hon. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, and the other supports Supervisor LITTLE. The Convention at a late hour adjourned to Friday next, having effected nothing at all.

Republican Central Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee met at No. 618 Broadway last evening. Reporters were not admitted, and nothing of interest transpired. The Committee was busied with financial matters, of no interest to the public generally. It will present its report with regard to them to the Central Committee in a few days.

The Cooper Institute Fusion.

Nothing new has transpired with regard to the fusion movement initiated at the Cooper Institute. Chancellor WALWORTH still declines to say whether he is to be or not to be one of the Electors at Large. He will probably communicate his decision in the matter to the Douglas State Committee at their next meeting. Meantime, the Committee of Fifteen are busy preparing for the ratification meeting on Monday next. They evidently regard the fusion proposed by them as a fixed fact, and even venture to laugh at kicks and squirms of the politicians.

Tammany First District Assembly Convention.

This Convention met for the fourth time last evening at the Pewter Mug, and adjourned without making a nomination. A portion of the delegates claim that Mr. JAMES HAYES received the nomination at the last meeting of the Convention, and on that ground 16 out of the 28 delegates withdrew from the Convention last evening. The remainder adjourned without designating the time or place for holding the next meeting.

Tammany Congressional Conventions.

The Fifth District Congressional Convention adjourned, to meet at the Washington Hotel, Williamsburgh, this (Tuesday) evening.

The Sixth District Congressional Convention nominated JOHN WINTHROP CHNLAER.

The Seventh Congressional Convention nominated UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Mozart Hall City and County Nominations.

The National Democratic Convention was held last evening at Mozart Hall, and the following nominations were made:

For Judge of Supreme Court—G. G. BARNARD.
For City Judge—JOHN H. MCCUNN.
For Register—JAMES LYNCH.
For Surrogate—EDWARD WEST.
For Recorder—ABRAM D. RUSSELL.
For Supervisor—Col. C. SCHWARZWAELDER.

The National Union Convention.

The Bell and Everett City and County Convention adjourned to Friday evening without making any nominations. The Twentieth Ward National Union Club elected delegates to their various Conventions.

Naval and Military Intelligence.

Commodore STORER and the other officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to overhaul the sailing vessels of the Navy with a view to convert them into steamers, arrived in town Saturday afternoon from Boston. Their labors at Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston have concluded—all the ships at those places having been examined. Friday they commence operations on the craft at the Brooklyn Yard—the *Brandywine, Potomac, Vandalia*, &c.

Orders were, yesterday, received at Brooklyn to fit out at once the United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* for service in the East Indies. She will be immediately hauled alongside the wharf and put in readiness for commission. Her officers may report by the 1st proximo. It is believed that further reinforcement of our fleet in the Chinese seas will be effected.

Four sloop-of-wars, the *Jamestown, Germantown*, (for the Home Squadron,) *Saratoga*, (for the coast of Africa,) and *Vandalia*, are to be put in commission this month; so that brisk times may be expected for a while at the Navy-yards.

The whole force of naval officers attached to the New-York Station presented themselves yesterday at the Brooklyn Yard, as is usual with them, on the 1st of the month, but could not obtain a dollar, the Secretary of the Treasury not having forwarded the funds. Neither the Navy Department or the Paymaster is to blame for this.

We have some late army news from Texas. The Assistant Adjutant-General of that Department, having been relieved, is on his way to Washington. Officers for the Military Academy (Lieuts. HOOD, WILLIAMS and OWENS,) are also returning from San Antonio. Company H, First Artillery, was to repair to Fort Duncan, and join the artillery battalion there; Company I, Second Cavalry, is assigned to Camp Cooper, and Company J to Camp Verde. If the soldiers meet any hostile Indians *en route* they are to try and disperse them.

Officers writing from the West still complain of suffering among the horses of mounted troops, owing to scarcity of fodder. The above-mentioned companies are ordered to proceed very slowly to their destination, that the already worn-out animals may be preserved until food becomes more easily obtained.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political and General Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPHS, Monday, Oct. 1.

California news by the Pony Express to Sept. 19, arrived here last night, but at too late an hour to transmit it over the wires to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 19—3:40 P. M.

Arrived Sept. 15, bark *Betty Perlbank*, from Barbadoes.

Sailed Sept. 15, ships *Comet*, for Hong Kong; *John Land*, for Manilla; *Virginia*, for Liverpool; bark *Kesler*, for Melbourne.

There have been no striking changes in the market for the past few days. The general feeling in trade, however, is favorable, and it is backed by a steady and healthy demand for goods for consumption. Butter has declined to 30c., in consequence of news of large shipments from New-York by the steamer of Sept. 1. Foreign rice is weaker, but nearly all other leading articles are steady, with a tendency in the seller's favor. There is a brisk demand for Wheat, under the last foreign advices; rates have undergone no change; we quote sales at $1 45 to $1 50. Freights continue to advance.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 4th inst., arrived on the 18th, and the subsequent Express with dates to the 7th, is telegraphed from Carson Valley.

This morning the British ship *Meta*, last from Hong Kong, was chartered to load with grain for Liverpool.

The Mexicans and Chilians here during the present week celebrated the anniversary of Mexican and Chilian independence from Spanish dominion by taking a grand holiday, the firing of cannon, etc.

The weather here has been extremely warm for a week past, the thermometer rising to 93° in the shade, being the highest point reached for some years.

On the 17th, a miner named WOODSIDE, while digging in a bank near Weaversville, found a piece of gold worth $800—the next day while digging near the same spot, he was instantly killed by the bank of earth caving in upon him.

Upwards of $35,000 worth of gold, it was reported, was taken out of the Mount Ophir claim on the Tuolumne on the 7th.

Major P. R. READING, of Shasta, has harvested his wheat-field, which has yielded 45 bushels to the acre. His barley-field yielded 70 bushels to the acre. These crops were produced on land which has been cultivated for thirteen years.

Senator LATHAM starts to-morrow with his family on the Overland journey to New-Orleans and Washington, passing over the Butterfield route to El Paso, and thence going through Texas *via* San Antonio. He has had a splendid easy carriage built for the journey, for which the Overland Company is to furnish the requisite change of horses.

There is no State news of importance. The quadrangular political canvass is progressing actively, with no new indications as to the probable result.

Important political news from Oregon is received, and published in the San Francisco papers.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 10th inst. The House organized by choosing for Speaker BENJAMIN HARDING, a Douglas Democrat, who voted at the last two elections for Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress. T. MCPATTEN, a Republican, was elected Chief Clerk; Mr. ALLEN, a Douglas Democrat, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. LEVERAGE, a Republican, Sergeant-at-Arms. This organization was regarded by the Breckinridge members as an indication that a Douglas-Republican coalition was already formed to elect Col. BAKER and S. W. NESMITH, United States Senators. The Constitution of Oregon requires that two-thirds of all the members elected of each House to form a quorum to do business. Upon receiving the news of the organization of the House, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, absconding from Salem early in the morning of the 11th inst., thus leaving the State Senate without a quorum, and in that condition it has continued up to the latest accounts. The names of the Senators who withdrew are Florence, Monroe, Berry, McHenry, Fitzhugh and Shelby, the latter a son-in-law of Gen. LANE.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, empowering the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the absent members, and to call to his aid whatever force was necessary to do so.

The President of the Senate is Hon. L. S. ELKINS, and the Secretary is Mr. PEOPLE, both Douglas Democrats. The Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom has been intrusted the delicate task of bringing back the absconding Senators, is of the same political faith. The Assistant Clerk and the Enrolling Clerk are Republicans.

An attempt will be made by the Breckinridge men to defeat a quorum in the House, so as to prevent the election of BAKER and NESMITH, but it is thought this cannot be accomplished, and that the want of a quorum in the Senate will not necessarily prevent the election of the Senators.

It is probable that two United States Senators will be elected by the coalition between the Douglas men and the Republicans.

Col. E. D. BAKER has received the Republican nomination in caucus, and will be one of the Senators chosen if any election takes place at all. This is generally conceded upon all sides.

Both Houses had adjourned until the 17th inst.

LATER.—As the stage passed through Cowallis on Friday night, the 14th inst., the following additional particulars were learned. The Sergeant-at-Arms was there with a posse of citizens searching for the absconding Senators, who, on the arrival of that officer, had taken to the brush, and scattered in various directions to avoid arrest. They had all been stopping at Cowallis ever since leaving Salem. One of the Senators was arrested by a Deputy of the Sergeant's, but subsequently unaccountably escaped.

During the past two weeks the Willamette Valley has been visited by heavy rains, destroying a large portion of the wheat crop.

The latest accounts from Woshoe possess little mining news of interest. The U. S. District Court has been in session at Genoa, Judge CRADLEBOUGH presiding. Up to the present time the Court has tried but seven cases of any importance, and in three of these the Jury did not agree. The most important mining case, the Ophir Mining Company against Palmer and others, occupied four days, and then the jury failed to agree. The leading counsel for the plaintiff was Judge GEO. BALDWIN, and for the defence Judge TERRY. The case of MCCALL and BLACK against the Ophir Company, and the same parties against the Mexican Companies, and SCOTT and others against the Gould and Curry Company, is set for the middle of October next. Everything is new in the jurisprudence of this Territory; the Mormon statutes, which never contemplated the existence of mines, seldom apply, and no Congressional Legislature. This leaves the public like a ship at sea without a rudder. The Court, however, has recognized the validity of the Miners' Rules and

OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

JUDGE DOUGLAS IN OHIO.

He is Received by Great Crowds—Makes a Dozen Speeches—Answers a Hard Question, and has a Sore Throat at Cincinnati, as usual.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

Judge DOUGLAS has been received in a flattering manner in the State of Ohio. The State is populous, and a very considerable proportion of the population had a curiosity to see the Little Giant. So he has been met at every point by enormous crowds. The turnout here, last night, was prodigious. At least fifty thousand people crowded to the market space where he was advertised to speak.

He was advertised to leave Columbus early in the morning, and reach the city by way of Dayton and Hamilton. Owing to the utter exhaustion of the Judge in the course of the demonstration at Columbus, he was behind time in leaving Columbus, and the consequence was it was near 11 o'clock when he appeared upon the stand here, which he did amid the overwhelming rush and roar of forty thousand men.

And when he did appear he had no voice. It was impossible for him to make himself heard, and he merely apologized for himself in half a dozen sentences. The crowd was intensely disappointed, the more so as this happens to be the third time that Mr. DOUGLAS has been advertised to speak to the Democracy of this city, and the third time that he has appeared here in a state of exhaustion and with his throat in such condition as to make it impossible for him to speak.

He had, however, made an important speech during the afternoon at Hamilton, twenty miles north of this place. He there answered a question put to him by the *Commercial* newspaper of this place, by which he was put in chancery. The *Commercial*, of yesterday, contained the following article:

THE COMMERCIAL'S QUESTION.

To Hon. Stephen A. Douglas:

SIR: You are a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and are now appealing to the people of the State of Ohio for their suffrages in connection with that position. It is fair to presume that in addressing the people of Ohio, you desire to make them better acquainted with your principles. On several occasions, recently, you have answered respectful questions. We presume you do not dispute the propriety of questions asked in good faith.

As you address the citizens of Cincinnati to-night, we propose to ask a question which we deem of pertinence and importance; and that we may not interrupt your speech, and that you may have the question distinctly before you, and have time to consider it before you respond, that there may be no offence or mistake in the matter, we put it in print and present it in this form:

What is the remedy of the people of the Territories, provided the Supreme Court finally determines, that the measure of restriction imposed by the Constitution upon Territorial Governments, is such that those Governments cannot abolish Slavery within, or in any way legally exclude it from their limits?

This question, you observe, is suggested by the resolution offered in the Baltimore Convention, by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Louisiana, and adopted, and of which you say, in your letter of acceptance of the nomination conferred upon you by that Convention, that "it is in perfect harmony with the others," and "a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party."

You were asked at Clifton, N. Y.,

"Have the people of a Territory the right, according to the doctrine of non-intervention, to abolish or exclude Slavery from a Territory, while in a Territorial condition?"

You answered fairly:

"I hold that the people of a Territory, while a Territory, and during that Territorial condition, may introduce, exclude, abolish, establish or regulate Slavery, just as they please."

Now the difficulty is, the Wickliffe resolution informs us, that "during the existence of Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction imposed by the Federal Constitution upon the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of domestic relations, as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government."

In asking you what remedy the people of Territories have when the Supreme Court determines that they have not the constitutional right to abolish or exclude Slavery, we are not making a preposterous supposition, but enforcing that in view of which the Wickliffe resolution was framed. That resolution not only presumes that the Court will finally determine the measure of restriction, but intimates that it may have done so already.

Mr. DOUGLAS, we want to know *how* the people of the Territories can exclude Slavery (which is one of the domestic relations within the meaning of the Wickliffe resolution) when the Supreme Court finally determines that they cannot do it, and you, in common with other "good citizens," are respecting the decisions of the Court, and Congress, with the other branches of the General Government, is promptly enforcing the decision? We understand you to indicate that the people of the Territories have a remedy in this case. What is it?

MR. DOUGLAS' REPLY.

The following is the reply of Mr. DOUGLAS, as reported by his private Secretary, Mr. SHEEDAN, and printed in his organ here, the *Enquirer*:

If I were to undertake to answer all the questions the Republicans propounded to me, it would take more time and voice than I have at my command. I hold that as gentlemen they have no right to put questions to me, without first requiring answers to them from their own candidate. If they are proper questions, which ought to be put to a Presidential candidate, they are bound, as gentlemen, to first get answers to them from their own candidate. [Cheers.] If they are improper questions, not suitable to be propounded to a Presidential candidate, they do not act like gentlemen in requiring answers to them from me. ["That's so," and applause.] They can take either horn of the dilemma.

Yet I am in no wise annoyed by these questions, and I now intend to answer one which I find published in the *Commercial* of to-day, accompanied with a very earnest and anxious appeal to me to answer it.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL here called out, "I advise you not to notice the *Commercial*."

Mr. DOUGLAS—No matter; I will answer it. [Immense applause.] And, first, permit me to read the question. It is as follows:

"What is the remedy of the people of the Territories, provided the Supreme Court finally determines that the measure of restriction imposed by the Constitution upon Territorial Governments is such that those Governments can not abolish Slavery within, or in any way legally exclude it from their limits?"

How very anxious they must be on that subject. [Great laughter.] They want to know what the remedy is if the Courts shall decide that the Territory cannot exclude Slavery. In the first place, I will not do the Supreme Court of the United States the injustice to believe that they are going to stultify themselves, much less violate the Constitution. I have too much respect for the highest judicial tribunal on earth to even suppose that they can be guilty of such an act. [Three cheers for DOUGLAS.] I will not make the supposition until they shall have perpetrated the act. I assume that no such decision ever can be made by any Court.

In the second place, the Supreme Court of the United States have in fact decided that very question in favor of my opinion. If you will read the Constitution of the United States you will find that it defines who are slaves, by what authority persons are held as slaves, and in what cases they shall be rendered up when they escape. A slave, within the meaning of the Constitution, is, (I quote,) "A person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof;" hence a slave is a person held to service or labor *in the State, under the laws thereof*; not under Federal authority, not under an act of Congress, not under the Constitution of the United States, but held in the State, "under the laws thereof." Can anything be plainer than the words of the Constitution on the subject? So much for the question, so far as it relates to the States.

Now let us inquire how it stands with reference to the Territories. The first Fugitive Slave law, which was passed in 1793, and approved by GEORGE WASHINGTON, provides that a person held to service or labor in any of the States, or in either of the organized Territories, under the laws thereof, escaping therefrom, shall be delivered up. Thus it appears that slaves are delivered up to the States and Territories where they are held, under the laws thereof. That Fugitive Slave Act in itself declares that slaves are held in the Territory under the laws of the Territory. Now, bear in mind that the old Fugitive Slave law is still in force, and that the act of 1850 is only an amendment to it, providing that slaves, when arrested, shall be taken before a Commissioner of the United States instead of before a Justice of the Peace. That is the chief, the principal alteration, and the law still stands as it was passed in 1793, declaring that wherever slaves exist in a Territory they are held under the laws thereof. If that act of Congress is constitutional, Popular Sovereignty in the Territories clearly exists according to the Constitution and the laws. No man can deny that conclusion, provided the Fugitive Slave Act is constitutional.

Fifteen or twenty years ago a case arose in Pennsylvania known as the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in that case the Court decided that the Fugitive Slave law was constitutional in all its parts. Again, only one year ago, the Supreme Court made a decision in the case of Booth, of Wisconsin, declaring that the Fugitive Slave law is constitutional in all its parts. Thus you find that the Fugitive Slave law, as it now stands on the statute-book, is constitutional in all its provisions. One of its provisions is, that of a person held to service or labor in any of the States, or in either of the organized Territories, according to the laws thereof. From this it is plain that Slavery exists in the Territories the same as in the States, *under the laws thereof*. If the people want Slavery they will pass laws in favor of it; if they do not want it they will pass laws against it. [Cheers.]

But the Supreme Court did not leave this matter open to inference when they delivered their opinion in the case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Court, in delivering their opinion, said that "the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation founded upon and limited to the range of territorial laws." This is the precise language of the Court, and it goes as far in behalf of Popular Sovereignty as any Democrat in America. [Hurrahs for that, and cheers.] Hence the Court has already decided the question once, and has decided in favor of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty as claimed by the Democratic Party. [Cheers.] The case of Prigg *vs.* The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania covers that branch of the subject, and the Dred Scott decision, in which the Court declared that Congress had no power to prohibit Slavery, covers the other branch of the subject. I think it is clear, from these facts, that the decisions of the Court as they now stand affirm the doctrine of non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty as advocated by the Democratic Party. [Applause.]

I take it for granted that the leaders of the Republican Party do not know anything about these decisions, otherwise they would not have asked me the question. Surely, honorable gentlemen would not disturb a meeting by asking for information which they already possessed. [Laughter and applause.]

Having shown that the Supreme Court has decided the question in my favor, I will conclude my answer by saying that I intend to stand by and carry out the decision in good faith. [Cheers.] I hope my answer will prove satisfactory. [Cries of "It ought to," "Good," and applause.] I expect in all cases to stand by and carry out the decisions of the highest judicial tribunals, whether I like them or not. [Great applause.] You must either obey the law as the Court expounds it, or you must resort to mob law. [Cheers. A voice—"You are on the Bell-Everett Platform, ain't you?"]

Mr. DOUGLAS—I am in favor of the "Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws." [Great laughter and applause."]

The importance of the question propounded by the *Commercial* will be perceived at a glance by any one familiar with the earnest discussion of political topics, and the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS evaded the question is no less distinctly seen.

Mr. DOUGLAS does not pretend to say what the "REMEDY" of the people is in the case supposed. Indeed, he begs the whole question by refusing to suppose the case at all, when the Wickliffe resolution distinctly supposes it.

THE CANVASS IN INDIANA.

The Breckinridge Anti-Douglas Feeling in Indiana, as shown by Senator Bright.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Wednesday Night, Sept. 26.

Learning that Gen. JOE LANE and Senator BRIGHT would hold forth here this evening, I crossed the Ohio to hear them. But the General had slipped away in the afternoon, and left the burly and bilious BRIGHT to serve as his lieutenant before an audience evidently more for LINCOLN and HAMLIN than anybody else. Mr. BRIGHT's speech was rambling, but forcible and pointed. He spared all but Mr. DOUGLAS. Bitter denunciation of Mr. DOUGLAS and extravagant laudation of Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and the battle-scared "Marion," made up the speech. Personal devotion to the one and personal hatred to the other, seemed to prompt all he said.

According to Mr. BRIGHT, the Administration, and the Administration's candidates and followers, represent the true Democracy, and stand upon the national platform, made by the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott. None of them have done anything to forfeit or lessen the confidence and respect of any Democrat. Never was there a time when the Democrats ought to feel prouder of their party than now! The Administration's entire policy has been thoroughly Democratic and national. The President's course on "Lecompton" was justifiable and wise. Lecompton came to him under all the forms and solemnities of law. He would have been faithless to his trust had he not submitted Lecompton to Congress just as he did. It provided the only peaceful and prompt solution of the Kansas Question, and yet was rejected and spurned by Mr. DOUGLAS. The President's political *status* is as straight and sound as ever. His conduct has been unexceptionable, except in making a stump speech. He was betrayed into that. It was inaugurating a practice which ought everywhere to be condemned. No President, or candidate for the Presidency, ought to demean himself and discredit the people by taking the stump. Mr. BUCHANAN, however, stumped so excellently well on the 9th of July that Mr. BRIGHT quoted at length from him, as the highest authority next to Judge TANEY. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have got the bone and the muscle, the life and vitality of the Democratic Party. Their platform is representative, their men are representative, and they are all against STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS. Only such as MARTIN VAN BUREN are for him.

The Cabinet, the Democratic United States Senate in solid column, FRANKLIN PIERCE, JOHN TYLER, (whose Administration nobody can find fault with,) Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, GEO. M. DALLAS, DANIEL S. DICKINSON—all the picked men of the country, from one end of it to the other, are for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and against DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. They don't believe that when DOUGLAS puts on his hat he covers all the brains of the entire Democratic Party, nor that when he buttons up his coat he infolds the great Democratic heart, nor that when he dies Democracy will die with him. Gen. CASS himself, the original Squatter Sovereign, told him (BRIGHT) six weeks ago, to proclaim it on the house-top that the Secretary of State is set against DOUGLAS and Douglasism, and that DOUGLAS is the last man alive he would ever support for any office of trust. All this means something.

The Democrats at Washington have had an inside view of Judge DOUGLAS' soul. They know him, and have marked and branded and tabooed him! They have witnessed his daily assassin-like assaults upon Democrats, and his daily billings and coolings with Republicans like SEWARD and SUMNER. He and his sore-headed associates are everywhere in open rebellion to the Democratic Party. They are on a sectional platform, just as objectionable as the Republicans. It would be poltroonery in the South to yield a tittle of her constitutional rights to either Wilmot Provisoism or Squatterism! Mr. JOHNSON, the eleventh hour candidate of a designing set of men, is as much of a Disunionist as Mr. YANCEY. Mr. FITZPATRICK turned out too consistent and upright a Democrat to suit them. The Douglasites abuse Mr. BUCHANAN because he has not stuffed their throats and stopped their mouths with the loaves and fishes. Were Mr. DOUGLAS elected, he would not have teats enough for one bawling calf in a hundred. From his deep-seated hostility to the Administration, he has aided and abetted, acted with and for the Republicans in numerous instances. He has shown that he would much rather see Republican Senators represent Indiana than radical National Democrats like Dr. FROST and JESSE BRAUER. The Indiana Anti-Lecompton bolters are to-day the leaders of the Indiana Douglas Party. Let the people beware of his vaulting ambition! He is the most deadly foe to Democracy, and the most dangerous man to the country now running at large!

Senator BRIGHT avers that he and his colleagues are governed by no personal feeling, but by the higher motive to save the Democratic Party, to keep it from surrendering to the Republican Party, and to preserve it intact. Its integrity must be maintained, at whatever cost. Better be in a healthy minority than sacrifice honor. Stand upon the rock of principle, and bend not the knee to Baal! Keep the sheep separate from the goats! No partnership arrangement, no compromise or combination, no fusion or bargain with the boot-licks of DOUGLAS, the foes of the Administration, the allies of New-York and Kentucky Know-Nothings! No flag of truce, no peace-offering to them. Let the Little Giant's lickspittles test their own strength, everywhere stand on their own bottom, as their Executive Committee declared they would; and let the National Democracy do likewise. Neither give nor take from fellows who sustain Know-Nothings and Black Republicans.

BRECKINRIDGE had a good chance of winning till DOUGLAS, in pursuit of his mother, went to Pennsylvania, and ordered his men there to have no other planks than the damnable heresies of Popular Sovereignty and a Tariff for protection, and to do the bidding of his vicegerent FORNEY, to-day the representative man of the Douglas Democracy of Pennsylvania. DOUGLAS had better stop hunting for his mother, and go home! He has done mischief enough! He (BRIGHT) still has hopes that BRECKINRIDGE will get all the Slave States, with California and Oregon. Indiana sooner or later, will be all right. There is a slumbering, smothered Democratic sentiment in Indiana, which will eventually break forth, and bury every Douglas man so deep that the hand of resurrection will never reach him. By, or before 1864, not a man on the land will have the face to own that he was ever for DOUGLAS! DOUGLAS will not receive a solitary electoral vote. The Party and the principles of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE are mighty and will prevail in the good time coming.

Mr. BRIGHT manifestly expects to wait a little longer, and meanwhile to see every Free State east of the Rocky mountains go for Mr. LINCOLN. PONTIAC.

A Democratic Protest Against Fusion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me a small space in your paper? I am a Breckinridge man—have been from the beginning, and expect to be until the day of election. His platform, in my judgment, is the only one which presents a constitutional solution of the Slavery question; and why not meet that question now, for it will have to be met sooner or later, and until it is met the agitation can never subside. DOUGLAS' "Squatter Sovereignty" is quite as sectional as the doctrines of the Republican Party—the same in kind though not in degree—and quite as obnoxious to the people of the South, to the obligations of the Constitution, and to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. There ought to be no fusion between the National Democratic Party and the Douglas Party, holding, as they do, antagonistic views on this question. They separated upon principle, and I trust they will remain separate. What have all the efforts to bring about fusion amounted to? Nothing, except to confound confusion—to put three or four different electoral tickets in the field, no one of which will command the vote of those opposed to LINCOLN. The strength of the opposition to LINCOLN will be cut up and divided quite as much, probably more, than if the tickets presented by the respective political organizations had not been disturbed.

The State Convention of the National Democrats held at Syracuse presented an electoral ticket and appointed a State Committee, of which Mr. GREEN is Chairman. This Committee is the regularly constituted representative of that party in the State, and when the Douglas Committee declined to accept the terms of fusion offered by that Committee, the question of fusion was ended. The Committee then put forth an address to that effect, and invited the Breckinridge Democrats to organize throughout the State for the support of their regular ticket. Now it cannot be expected these men will recant or recede, or that the party will hesitate in indorsing and sustaining their action; and I rejoice that Mr. BRADY, in his late Albany speech, has come out so manfully on this point, denounced fusion, and called upon the party of which he is a nominee, to rally to the support of the regular Breckinridge ticket. When it was ascertained that these Committees could not agree upon a fusion, then the people, as it is said, seem to have taken the matter in hand, stimulated no doubt to that course by appeals from day to day in the *Herald*, and the result was a large meeting at the Cooper Institute. Was this a meeting of the people who went there whipping down their party feelings, and ignoring their party principles? No, Sir. They were still party men. When DOUGLAS' name was mentioned by the Chairman there was a shout; when BRECKINRIDGE's name was mentioned there was a shout; when BELL's name was mentioned there was a shout; and if LINCOLN's name had been mentioned in the same connection, I doubt not there would have been a shout too. Now this shows that Douglas men, Breckinridge men, and Bell men were there, many of them doubtless attracted there, as I was, by curiosity, without intending to abide by their action. It is true the people there were friendly to the Union, (and so was I, so long as it is an equal and constitutional Union,) and they authorized their Chairman to appoint a Committee of fifteen who were to present a fresh Union electoral ticket. And this Dry Goods Committee have performed their responsible duty, and this is the only ticket, it is said, that can defeat LINCOLN in this State. Can it? As I have said before, in my judgment, it cannot.

I trust the Breckinridge men will not support it. What assurance have we that "DEAN" will support it; or that hundreds and thousands of the Douglas and Bell men will support it? How easy it is to put in a ballot for the regular Douglas and Bell ticket; or to scratch this People's Union ticket on the day of election, even after the merchants of this City have responded liberally in the way of money to carry it through? I say, what assurance have we that the People's Union ticket will be supported in good faith by the parties which participated in forming it?

Now it may be said that it is the duty of the people, as patriots and friends of the Union, to unite upon this ticket and put down their common enemy, the Republican Party. I would suggest that it is alike their duty to put down, or attempt to put down, *all* the enemies to the Constitution, and *all* those who advocate doctrines which, if carried into effect, must subvert the Union. And I say, in conclusion, let the Breckinridge men stand true to their faith and their principles and vote their regular ticket, and let the responsibility of the issue rest where it belongs.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

THE STATE FAIR.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition—The Grounds and their Surroundings—Preparations for a Great Display.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ELMIRA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1860.

Having received an official appointment at the Fair, in order to be on hand betimes, I took old Time—where he will probably eventually take us—"by the forelock," and seating myself in one of the commodious cars of the New-York and Erie, on Friday evening, I was safely landed at this place at 4 o'clock this morning. The sole topic along the road last night, and in the stores and streets to-day, is, of course the approaching Fair.

A more delightful spot for the Exhibition could scarcely be conceived than the one which has been selected. Thirty acres, as level as a barn floor, have been inclosed with substantial fences, and, the roads leading to the grounds have been put in the best possible order. All this is due to the excellent judgment of the General Superintendent, JOHN HAROLD, Esq., of Hempstead, whose long experience in these matters has rendered him a most successful manager of agricultural exhibitions.

The streets leading to the Fair grounds are lined with booths, and every house which is open for boarders has been engaged in advance, and will certainly be filled to repletion. The hotels are looking forward to a welcome harvest, and every possible nook that will hold a mattress has been thus appropriated.

The buildings inside of the inclosure have been erected in such a manner that one would hardly deem them temporary receptacles, while some architectural taste has been displayed with the happiest effect. Large pines from the adjacent forests have been transplanted to the centre of the Park, and a towering flagstaff bears the national ensign. Most prominent among the buildings are the Floral Hall, which is 48 feet by 170 feet; that for Domestic Manufactures, which is 48 feet by 150; add the Mechanics Hall, which is 48 feet by 210. These are all comfortable inclosures, even for a Wintry day, while Mr. HAROLD has taken the precaution to have stoves ready in case they should be needed.

Besides these buildings, large halls have been erected for the display of grain, vegetables, dairy and poultry, and two hundred and fifty eight comfortable stalls have been arranged for horses; all secured against rain and wind, with doors and fastenings to each, and all numbered, to prevent disorder and mistakes.

The sheep, hog and cattle pens are far superior to any I have ever seen before, even at our grand National display at Chicago last year.

Two hundred and fifty entries had been made up to noon to-day, but the books will be kept open until Wednesday noon, by which time I think I can send you a description of the largest and most successful exhibition of the kind which has yet taken place in the Empire State.

A full and efficient corps of policemen are organized, and they will be assisted by several of the sharpest "detectives" which Gotham can furnish.

The streets of the town throughout the day are enlivened by gaily blanketed horses, whose riders look as if they knew a thing or two, and could show you a good bit of horse-flesh were they so disposed. There will, undoubtedly be a grand display of horses, and the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, alone, will draw a crowd of the Fancy hitherward. The Exhibition has been arranged in the following order, viz.:

Tuesday, Oct. 2, the Judges examine and give their decisions.

Wednesday, Oct. 3, Gov. SEWARD's Arabian horses, and *Flora Temple* and *Patchen* will be exhibited.

Thursday, Oct. 4, ploughing and spading matches.

Friday, Oct. 5, grand procession of premium cattle; then the address by JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq., at 1 o'clock; after which the premiums will be announced by the Secretary.

From what I see and hear among the farmers, I infer that there will be a larger display than usual of cereals and vegetables, while the young ladies of Elmira are determined that their Floral Hall shall be a fit bower for the fair to nestle in.

Hon. B. W. HUNTINGTON, of Rome, the President of the State Agricultural Society, has just arrived; and the Secretary, B. P. JOHNSON, is on hand. Both gentlemen are working with energy to complete the necessary preliminary arrangements. Next Monday will be a busy day, as many exhibitors are holding back until another week, when they will doubtless throng every avenue of the Fair. Yours, &c.,

S. W.

The Crops in Texas.

GOOD NEWS FROM WESTERN TEXAS—A FAIR CROP AFTER ALL.

We have been permitted to publish the following from a private letter of Judge MILTON DANA, to Maj. W. W. LELAND:

HELENA, Texas, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860.

Major W. W. LELAND, *Metropolitan Hotel, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: I arrived here safely four days ago, and find the prairies of Texas looking magnificent. Since the 1st of August there has been all over the country abundance of rain. Stock of every kind is looking finely. The corn crop is pretty much a total failure, though many planters have put in a new crop since the rains, which are looking very well. The cotton crop is much better than was anticipated. The stalks, which were supposed to be dried up, are putting out new balls, and in many places in Texas they will make a bale to the acre, which is much better than is ordinarily made in the old Southern States. Texas is the garden of the South for soil and climate. I find less excitement in regard to the negro troubles than I expected. Things have been greatly exaggerated. There is no difficulty in any one coming here, whenever they see fit to do so. I have seen RUSSELL, who says if you can get a press and a good practical printer, who will come out and work for reasonable wages, that he would take the press and conduct the paper, paying you the cost of the press and type, &c., &c.

Very truly, your friend,

MILTON DANA.

TORNADO IN AVA.—Last Tuesday morning the town of Ava, in Oneida County, was visited by a violent tornado. About three-quarters of a mile Southeast from Ava Corners, the wind twisted off the trunk of a large birch tree, and threw it across the house of NICHOLAS REED, crushing it and killing three of his children, two of whom were in bed fast asleep, and the other was sitting up in its cradle. Mr. REED was standing in the outside door at the time, and his wife was engaged in preparing breakfast, carrying her only remaining child (an infant) in her arms. Mr. and Mrs. REED got some pretty severe bruises and cuts, but are not dangerously hurt, while the infant was uninjured.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Weather in Utah—Crops—Miscellaneous Intelligence—Violence—Accidents, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Sept. 7, 1860.

Nearly the whole of the month of August was fine hot weather, until the people began to grumble, as they will always grumble about the weather. But with September came a change, cool winds and colder nights, clouds, and sometimes a little rain—very unmistakable indications of the Fall, and highly suggestive of the propriety of preparing for another mountain Winter.

We have experienced a very favorable harvest time to secure our bountiful crop. I am informed that wheat and oats can be bought here for $1 per bushel, though in the ordinary way of trade the price runs from $1 25 to $1 50. The tightness of the money market here, and the reduced price of grain and flour, have caused many of our merchants to freight considerable quantities of flour to Pike's Peak. Among the firms engaging in this trade may be mentioned MILLER, RUSSELL & Co., Messrs. PERRY, HOCKADAY & BURR, CALISHER & Co. In this flour trade the merchants secure two profits—the profit on the goods which purchase the flour, and the profit on the flour itself. This accommodates the Utah folks, for they cannot raise cash, but they can raise flour from the land.

But there are some symptoms of alarm among the very faithful at this exportation of the staff of life. So we hear of meetings and agitations in divers places, and protective resolutions to keep grain and flour at a stated and uniform value. But the merchants do not seem to fear these movements, for experience tells the old trader that gold and dry goods rarely fall in this portion of the country of bringing all the grain and flour desired. Still there are a number of very prudent Mormons who are carefully hoarding up their grain for the time to come.

A train of ten wagons, with forage and workmen, passed from Camp Floyd through this city, on the way to the neighborhood of Fort Hall, for the relief and assistance of the dragoons sent out that way the past Summer, and to assist them to return to Camp Floyd.

A week ago two Indian horse stealers were arrested in this city and placed in durance vile, examined and sent back to Ogden to be dealt with according to law. They were charged with stealing two or three horses from Weber County, one of which was found in their possession. The horses have been recovered.

The Directors of the various Agricultural Societies in this Territory are making their calculations for their usual annual "fairs," or exhibitions of the genius and skill of the various trades, professions and occupations. The Provo folks seem determined to surpass. Prizes are to be given for every imaginable superiority. But those people who go "the day after the fair" are to see something as good as the best—horse races, and plowing and shooting matches. Now don't say the Mormons have no enterprise.

I am sorry to have to add to these remarks that the calendar is a very large and heavy one, but to what that evil is to be attributed it is hard for me to say.

With respect to the cases of homicide which will come before you, the number is larger than has ever before taken place during the same period of time. It must be within your recollection that last Winter the Legislature so altered the law relating to capital punishment as to make it almost impracticable under the present provisions of the law.

It has been deemed fit to abolish what has long been the standing law of this State, the defining the mode by which sentence of death was to be executed and carried out. Thereby the law is left without any instruction to the officer called upon to carry out this sentence, or any instruction being given to him as to the mode in which he is to put a party to death. That law has also been altered so far as to throw upon the Governor the obligation of fixing the time when a party is to be executed, and already it has involved the administration of criminal justice in a difficulty so great that in some districts of the State persons now under sentence of death for murder, and subjected to a sentence which formerly would have been imposed upon them, are now left unpunished, because the Judges are in doubt as to what sentence ought to be pronounced upon them.

Whether to this cause the increase of murders is to be attributed or not, it is not for me to say; but the fact is that cases of this kind have very much increased, and I hold in my hand a list of murders in this City since the 1st of May, which amounts to the large number of thirty. The calendar, moreover, is weighty in crimes less heinous, but still of great enormity. I would recommend you to devote as much time as you can to the consideration of the cases which shall be laid before you.

The jury having retired, the District-Attorney moved that the case of The People *vs.* Charles Devlin should be set down for Thursday. After some remarks from Devlin's counsel, Mr. John Graham, the Court acceded to the District-Attorney's request, and adjourned till this morning.

General Sessions.

This Court commenced its October term yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors were called, and answered to their names, but were not impanneled, a Grand Jury having already been sworn in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. It is contrary to the statute for two Grand Jurles to be in session at the same time in any one county. In this instance, the present Grand Inquest of this Court was discharged until Monday next, when, if the Grand Jury acting in the Oyer and Terminer have concluded their labors, they will be impanneled, and the Recorder will charge them on some important topics. The Petit Jury were called, and answered to their names. Some, who had excuses to offer, found them valid, but the majority of the "Didn't-want-to-serve" body, excused themselves in vain. The trials in this Court will commence today.

United States District Court—SEPT. 29.

Before Judge BETTS.

FRAUD ON THE REVENUE.

The United States vs. *One hundred and twenty-six Bales of Paddings.*—The libel in this case alleged that Collector Schell, in September last, at the City of New-York, seized, as forfeited to the United States, the 126 bales of paddings, imported into the port of New-York, subject to duties, and entered; that an invoice was produced and left with the Collector; that, upon an examination and appraisement, the packages and invoice were found to have been made up with intent, by false valuation, extension and otherwise, to evade and defraud the revenue of the United States in this port; that the goods contained in the packages were valued in the said invoice at a less price than the actual market value or wholesale price abroad of the goods at the period of exportation to the United States, thereby intending to defraud the United States by paying less duty on said goods than the amount which the same were required by law to pay, on the importation thereof into the United States. Also, that the goods were invoiced at a much less price than the actual cost thereof, with intent to evade and defraud the revenue; and that the goods, by reason aforesaid, became forfeited to the Government. The libel prayed for a decree of the Court condemning the goods.

George Brown, of the firm of Smieton & Brown, intervening for James Smieton and others, of Dundee, in Scotland, appeared and claimed the merchandise, averring that his said firm were in the possession thereof at the time of the seizure by the Marshal, as agents of James Smieton and others, the owners.

The claimant, George Brown, also put in an answer by James B. Craig, Esq., his proctor, claiming that the merchandise did not become forfeited, as alleged.

A consent was given by the proctor, for the claimant, that a decree of condemnation and forfeiture be entered, and the merchandise be delivered to the claimants, upon payment, by them, of $18,300 25, the appraised value, into the Registry of the Court.

The United States District-Attorney consented that that the merchandise be discharged from custody, upon the claimants filing the sworn claim, paying into the Registry of the Court $18,300 25, being the appraised value of the same, and consenting to a decree of condemnation and forfeiture.

The Court entered a decree, which after reciting that the goods had been attached by the Marshal, and no defence to the libel of information having been interposed, and the claimants having paid into the Registry of the Court $18,300 25 as the appraised value of the goods, on filing consents of United States District-Attorney and Proctor for claimants, ordered, that the goods be condemned as forfeited to the United States, and that out of the proceeds paid by the claimants into Court, the Clerk pay the taxed costs, and pay the balance of the money to the Collector, to be by him distributed according to law. Amount paid to Collector, $17,962 75.

Singular Suit for a Lost Draft.

John Harding vs. *Danforth N. Barney.*—This is an action against Wells, Fargo & Co., the proprietors of the well-known California Express, the nominal defendant being the President of that Association. The case now came before the General Term of the Superior Court, on an appeal from the judgment recovered by the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff in California bought a draft—$3,300—payable to the plaintiff's order at the defendant's office in Boston. He alleges that he bought the draft at the defendant's agency in San Francisco, but this was disputed. On his way home, bringing the draft with him, he stopped at Panama. While traveling, he carried the draft in question in a money-belt around his waist. He was at Panama at the time of the great riot, in April, 1856, and during the riot he was robbed of his belt, and also of a gold watch and ring. On arriving here, he proceeded to the defendant's office in Boston, demanded payment of the draft as of a lost draft, and offered indemnity against any subsequent demand upon it. The defendant, however, refused to pay it.

The questions raised on the appeal relate principally to the rulings of the presiding Justice upon points of evidence raised on the trial. The appeal was argued yesterday.

Mr. Fullerton for the appellants; Mr. J. T. Williams for respondents.

Rights of Married Women—Separate Estates.

Amelia Rosalie Vigounoux vs. *James C. Willett.*—The only question in this case was whether or not a wife could acquire a separate property by means of money given her by her husband.

In 1856, one D. A. Hawkins obtained a judgment against Charles E. Davies and others, among whom, as alleged by Willett, was the husband of plaintiff, a French woman. The judgment was for $1,506, and under an execution issued thereon, the defendant levied upon the goods of the plaintiff, as she alleges in her complaint. She immediately brought her action of replevin before the goods were taken away, and gave the usual bonds for their security in her possession.

The action now came on for trial at the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND; the plaintiff claiming that she should have the property, consisting of household goods, fixtures, pictures, &c., &c., or that the defendant should pay her the value thereof, estimated at a thousand dollars.

The defence was, that as the property was levied upon under an execution against the plaintiff's husband, it was liable, and the levy was just and legal. It was further urged by defendant that if the property was plaintiff's at all, in her own name, it was purchased with money obtained from the husband, and the property was therefore liable to execution against his goods, property, &c. Justice SUTHERLAND overruled this point of defendant, holding that by the French law the wife could acquire a separate estate in the manner stated.

Defendant then undertook to show that the property had been mortgaged by the husband, and that he had exercised control over it. This was denied by plaintiff, who testified to the contrary.

After the plaintiff closed, it was moved on the part of defendant that judgment be rendered in his favor, on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown title. Motion was overruled. The case then proceeded, and had not concluded when the Court adjourned until Friday.

H. H. Morange for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

The Stadt Theatre Case.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. *Harmann.*—On the argument of the appeal from the decision of Judge BONNEY—involving the question of Sunday theatricals, and the contempt of Court, in proceeding with them against an injunction order—that decision was affirmed at the General Term of the Supreme Court. The fine of $250 must now be paid.

A large number of indictments for violating the Sunday Theatre law, are on the docket of the Oyer and Terminer, and are to be tried during the present term.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Mark* vs. *Michael.*—Motion denied, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Freeler* vs. *Freeler.*—Plaintiff must pay the defendant $2 per week during the pendency of the action, and must also pay her counsel a fee of $25.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar.... FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1021, 1395, 737, 1209, 285, 315, 1343, 1091, 1389, 1309. *Part II.*—Adjourned till Friday.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 413, 517, 535½, 547, 551, 555, 555½, 561, 567, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 583. *Part II.*—Nos. 670, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 726.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Wednesday. *Part II.*—Nos. 97, 108, 379, 380, 381, 1863, 2077, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098.

Oyer and Terminer.

A GRAND JURY IMPANNELED—THIRTY MURDER AND HOMICIDE CASES—IMPORTANT CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

The quarterly Term of this Court was opened yesterday, by Judge INGRAHAM. Some delay occurred in the the impanneling of a Grand Jury, but eventually the following gentlemen were sworn:

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Foreman.

Henry Allen, Samuel Keeve, Wilson G. Hunt, James T. Bertino, Jas. P. Underhill, Fleet. Harper, Jr., Gordon Burnham, Chas. E. Converse, Robt. J. Randolph, Erastus S. Brown, Benjamin H. Day, John T. Scott, Fulton Cutting, Francis Endicott, James Vanrunt, Aaron K Cohen,

Judge INGRAHAM charged the Grand Inquest in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—In calling your attention to the duties you have to discharge, I shall presume that you are acquainted with the ordinary routine of duties imposed by the law on Grand Jurors. It is necessary that sixteen of your number be present at the finding of a bill, and that twelve of your number should agree thereon on the finding. If, in the discharge of your duties, you should find a bill for a felony against a person not arrested, it will be your duty to keep the same secret, or you will subject yourselves to an indictment for a misdemeanor. In the finding of a bill against a party for the commission of a crime it is your duty to require evidence to satisfy you

Central about the same. There was a moderate activity in State Stocks, ¼@½ lower on Virginias and Tennessees, and steady on Missouris. Not much done in Railway Bonds. At 4 o'clock the Share-list stood about as follows:

Central	91	Rock Island	78
Erie	42⅜	Galena	47⅝
Harlem	23⅛	Toledo	47⅝
Hudson	63⅜	M. Unexcanted	49⅞
Pacific	82½	M. Southern	23⅛
Panama	125½	M. Central	70⅜

The new City Chamberlain has caused the following very acceptable notice in regard to the deposits of the City and County funds to be made public:

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, ARTISANS' BANK, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

R. T. Haws, Esq.:

SIR:—I have under my official bonds, selected the Park Bank as the place of deposit of all moneys belonging to the City or County of New-York, or under my charge as Chamberlain, on and after this date, and have discontinued all deposits in the Artisan's Bank.

I trust this change will be satisfactory to yourself and the public.

NATHAN C. PLATT, Chamberlain.

The Park Bank has a capital of $2,000,000, and is one of the best managed concerns in the City.

The Michigan Central Company are paying off, at their office in Boston, to-day, $600,000 of the principal of their Funded Debt, and also $320,000 October interest 4 ℔ cent. on $8,000,000 of their consolidated mortgage.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning thus announces the death of Mr. JOHN B. TREVOR, of that city, father of Mr. TREVOR, of TREVOR & GOLGATE, of the New-York Stock Exchange:

"We regret to announce the death of JOHN B. TREVOR, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Philadelphia Bank, of this city. He fell dead on Saturday morning, from heart disease, while reading a book in the Philadelphia Library. Mr. TREVOR early in life was an active merchant in Pittsburgh, and, subsequently in this city. He was a gentleman of very considerable information, a thorough merchant, and, though unfortunate in his situation in bank, was nevertheless well versed in all the details of banking, and was in all respects a man of enlarged and liberal views."

The National Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 3 ℔ cent.; the Bull's Head Bank a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 29.	LOANS. Sept. 22.	SPECIE. Sept. 29	SPECIE. Sept. 22.
Bk. of New-York	4,580,094	4,558,801	754,661	704,919
Manhattan Co	4,928,423	4,905,653	612,738	686,289
Merchants' Bank	4,671,240	4,539,374	973,843	916,216
Mechanics' Bank	3,496,056	3,520,108	646,318	585,119
Union Bank	2,640,163	2,625,083	404,253	398,555
Bank of America	5,913,175	5,954,243	1,206,893	1,276,791
Phenix Bank	3,239,216	3,324,330	419,703	367,476
City Bank	2,140,062	2,246,143	331,095	392,422
Tradesmen's Bk	1,461,003	1,472,571	174,855	154,969
Fulton Bank	1,458,004	1,466,293	268,905	240,541
Chemical Bank	2,094,112	2,202,133	848,059	725,056
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,264,497	2,251,563	335,580	278,251
National Bank	2,122,031	2,116,310	222,981	234,279
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,798,751	1,769,063	298,107	337,494
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	1,114,758	1,126,570	161,107	165,986
Greenwich Bank	807,422	817,794	58,889	53,529
Leather Man. Bk.	1,963,489	1,967,538	230,206	246,608
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,262,960	1,269,566	196,419	185,493
Bk. St. New-York	3,666,599	3,627,127	614,078	604,788
Am. Exchange Bk	7,397,818	7,577,852	1,029,534	1,149,801
Bk. of Commerce	12,622,478	12,755,634	1,840,464	1,492,633
Broadway Bank	2,603,635	2,598,908	511,416	473,270
Ocean Bank	1,964,968	1,968,545	311,084	316,695
Mercantile Bank	2,512,680	2,480,856	515,401	426,835
Pacific Bank	1,088,840	1,074,613	206,379	191,113
Bank of Republic	3,462,639	3,416,207	626,181	524,915
Chatham Bank	858,054	855,837	98,315	97,268
People's Bank	761,920	743,287	126,674	138,038
Bank of N. Am	1,610,247	1,595,550	205,232	208,941
Manover Bank	1,481,544	1,523,575	194,186	184,761
Irving Bank	839,829	825,183	132,792	120,179
Metropolitan Bk.	6,878,539	6,990,933	950,025	928,653
Citizens' Bank	831,126	833,937	149,860	162,313
Nassau Bank	1,914,306	1,956,638	233,552	234,033
Market Bank	1,705,916	1,696,038	235,604	241,270
St. Nicholas Bk	1,122,188	1,195,486	119,042	138,572
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,444,071	2,515,235	238,968	185,364
Corn Exch. Bank	1,884,752	1,902,311	269,978	222,864
Continental Bank	3,336,455	3,311,376	354,871	312,193
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,306,371	1,314,951	184,928	245,635
Oriental Bank	577,504	618,448	93,392	95,262
Marine Bank	1,033,360	1,036,707	149,961	125,925
Atlantic Bank	601,772	598,032	77,477	101,813
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,476,569	2,521,810	356,096	259,362
Park Bank	4,730,240	4,783,932	1,192,015	1,603,845
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	770,038	769,103	103,452	80,381
Grocers' Bank	576,054	598,915	112,145	102,443
North River Bk	652,940	659,019	116,675	93,823
East River Bank	381,368	379,085	62,619	53,244
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	818,728	831,352	107,702	95,071
M. Y. Dry Dock Co.	437,794	445,256	60,086	60,843
E. Y. Exch. Bank	308,695	314,696	20,755	20,762
Bull's Head Bank	827,318	806,990	77,612	64,293
M. Y. County Bk.	443,173	451,583	45,710	45,830
Artisans' Bank	1,373,366	1,388,521	285,431	209,200
Total	124,849,436	125,807,644	20,177,694	18,988,608
	Decrease	$963,214	Increase	$1,184,486

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 29.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 29.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 22.
Bk. of New-York	436,456	433,825	2,709,934	2,564,104
Manhattan Co	348,189	329,229	2,863,565	2,949,700
Merchants' Bank	200,719	204,150	2,394,666	2,303,315
Mechanics' Bank	326,180	317,075	2,151,867	2,168,625
Union Bank	206,497	217,773	1,764,047	1,779,674
Bk. of America	146,757	147,918	3,443,758	3,603,666
Phenix Bank	135,436	141,259	1,812,040	1,825,211
City Bank	.....	.....	1,376,307	1,488,131
Tradesmen's Bk	318,854	309,873	778,512	776,302
Fulton Bank	232,104	227,293	1,039,134	1,037,828
Chemical Bank	353,739	355,006	2,308,096	2,277,326
Merch. Exch. Bk.	135,553	135,390	1,317,802	1,272,530
National Bank	167,050	172,682	858,914	855,911
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	196,782	204,689	1,316,539	1,334,078
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	160,913	154,977	891,068	878,564
Greenwich Bank	170,196	173,450	553,848	562,217
Leather Man. Bk.	277 926	279,074	991,776	1,037,366
Seventh Ward Bk.	245,117	250,130	634,918	626,350
Bk. St. New-York	273,098	276,390	1,960,808	1,888,695
Am. Exchange Bk.	371,607	368,556	3,900,245	4,153,696
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,500,481	5,168,509
Broadway Bank	280,083	280,301	2,024,864	1,987,382
Ocean Bank	130,254	129,886	1,325,894	1,352,486
Mercantile Bank	27,891	28,524	1,921,115	1,796,654
Pacific Bank	125,090	127,622	818,140	843,404
Bk. of Republic	230,279	221,232	2,647,372	2,572,170
Chatham Bank	126,866	127,757	573,933	568,477
People's Bank	108,614	104,879	591,351	587,388
Bank of N. Am	77 983	76,212	779,693	838,417
Hanover Bank	85,847	85,908	714,366	698,375
Irving Bank	121,454	121,861	623,861	585,625
Metropolitan Bk.	263,662	243,187	3,994,040	3,961,393
Citizens' Bank	159,127	157,023	638,958	692,423
Nassau Bank	129,269	132,831	1,143,339	1,243,842
Market Bank	205,872	201,728	1,091,130	1,079,440
St. Nicholas Bk	94,439	97,278	841,221	707,573
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	283,630	280,569	21,271,992	1,229,316
Corn Exch. Bank	131,122	121,286	1,066,762	952,185
Continental Bank	213,587	215,147	1,645,005	1,555,271
Bk. of Commw'lth	281,724	282,360	859,028	996,535
Oriental Bank	101,139	100,830	425,310	461,690
Marine Bank	144,638	145,627	621,661	616,027
Atlantic Bank	87,271	89,639	301,540	313,422
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	189,774	192,151	1,519,112	1,482,029
Park Bank	173,181	175,208	3,940,436	3,741,980
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	108,694	112,286	399,037	399,413
Grocers' Bank	53,965	53,446	429,095	434,410
North River Bank	80,163	76,924	505,328	495,058
East River Bank	94,996	96,293	278,524	269,095
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	142,385	143,639	470,901	463,097
M. Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,544	144,284	265,192	268,287
E. Y. Exch. Bk.	96,833	101,363	278,339	287,579
Bull's Head Bank	117,945	117,631	492,926	452,483
M. Y. County Bk.	87,044	86,654	338,984	336,523
Artisans' Bank	96,114	96,396	1,066,413	1,047,337
Total	9,487,837	9,480,871	76,383,19[illegible]	75 764,931
	Increase	86,766	Increase	$623,462

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 87 bbls. Ashes, 43,246 bbls. Flour, 215 bbls. Corn Meal, 259,766 bushels Wheat, 30,008 bushels Corn, 300 bushels Rye, 2,055 bushels Barley, 21,770 bushels Oats, 1,164 pkgs. Provisions, and 557 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 500 bags Rio at 14⅛c.@ 15c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 13¼c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Stock in first hands to-day, 7,776 bags and 13,700 mats, including 11,200 mats and 944 bags Java, 2,450 mats Macassar, 4,098 bags Rio, 1,630 bags Maracaibo, 994 bags St. Domingo, and 210 bags Savanilla.

COTTON—We have heard of sales since our last of 1,650 bales at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	7	7	7⅛	7¼
Middling, ℔ lb	10⅝	10⅞	11	11⅛
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	12¼	12½	12⅝	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened tamely for most descriptions of State and Western Flour. The news by the *Glasgow* was regarded as encouraging, and buyers operated with more freedom. The demand was improving at the close, and the tendency of prices was in favor of sellers. The reported transactions, since our last, add up 22,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State at $5 15@ $5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 60, chiefly at $5 45@$5 50; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 50@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 65; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 67⅛@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 35
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 50	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping bd.	5 67⅛	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 85	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 90	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 80	@ 7 00

At the close, our lowest quotations were not acceptable to the principal holders. Southern Flour is in fair request at former rates. The reported transactions amount to 2,100 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $5 80@$6 05 for very poor to good superior Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, at $5 50@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; 470 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 80 for Jersey; and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk demand, opening at rather easier prices, but closing with more firmness. The *Glasgow's* advices tend to renew the confidence of the principal holders, especially of desirable lots of red Winter, which are in most favor with purchasers. Reported sales since our last add up 182,500 bushels, including white Canada, (a small lot of the latter on extreme rate; amber do. $1 29; red Western $1 26@$1 28; amber Iowa Spring at $1 27; Milwaukee Club at $1 26@$1 22; Chicago Spring, Nos. 2 and 1, at $1 15@$1 18; red State at $1 26½; white Kentucky at $1 45, and white California, at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn favors sellers, the current arrivals being inadequate to the wants of buyers. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels, chiefly at 68c.@69c., mainly at 68½c. for mixed Western afloat; 71c.@72c. for yellow do.; 67c. for a small lot of round White; and 72c.@73c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is in demand, at buoyant prices; 76c.@80c. ℔ bushel; sales, 6,500 bushels. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canada at 38c.@39c. Western at 38c.@38½c., and State at 38½c.@39½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in fair request, at rising prices; sales 25,000 bushels, including Canada, at 53½c.@ 56½c., and State at 77c. ℔ bushel.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day at unchanged quotations. Total stock on hand to-day equal to 10,108 hhds., including 5,030 hhds. and 3,214 bbls. Cuba Muscovado, 748 hhds. Clayed Cuba, 2,104 hhds. Porto Rico, and 3,465 bbls. New-Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls., including New Mess at $19 20@ $19 35; New Prime at $14 50@$14 75; Old Mess at $19, and Old Prime at $13 25, ℔ bbl. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 54,642 bbls., against 48,214 bbls. Sept. 1, 1860, and 56,013 bbls. Oct. 1, 1859. Cut Meats and Bacon are unchanged. Lard is improving. Sales, to-day, 280 tcs. and bbls. at 12¾c.@13¼c., and 325 kegs at 13¼c. @13¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is rather quiet at old figures; sales 230 bbls., at $8 50@$9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$16 ℔ tierce. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 14,291 tcs. and bbls., against 23,490 tcs. and bbls. Sept. 1, 1860, and 18,612 tcs. and bbls. Oct. 1, 1859. Beef Hams, $10@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in fair request, at 15c.@20c. for new State, and 12c.@ 16c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 9c.@ 11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 110 tcs., in lots, at $4 56¼@ $4 87½, including 10 tcs. new at $4 87½, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of only 600 hhds., including Cuba at 6¼c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7c.@7¾c. ℔ lb. Stock in hand to-day, 69,676 hhds., 124,446 bags, 34,832 boxes and 6,708 hhds. Melado. Included in the hhds. were 64,136 hhds. Cuba, 4,815 hhds. Porto Rico, 636 hhds. English Island and 84 hhds. New-Orleans. Refined Sugars are in demand, including STUART'S varieties, which are now quoted thus: Loaf, 9¾c.; Crushed, 9¾c.; Circle A—Crushed 9¾c.; Granulated 9¾c., Ground 9¼c.; Refined White A, 9¼c.; Refined Yellow C, 8¾c., cash, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at buoyant prices.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in September.

	Ky.	Va. and N.	Total.
Stock, Sept. 1, hhds	13,418	1,495	14,913
Received since, hhds	1,359	299	1,658
Total, hhds	14,777	1,794	16,571
Delivered since, hhds	1,063	225	1,288
Stock, Oct. 1, hhds	13,714	1,569	15,283
Same time in 1859, hhds	10,787	430	11,217

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., mainly at 23½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line, during September, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "During the past month the demand for all kinds of domestic wools has been moderate, but more transactions would have been made if there had been a good stock of low and good medium Fleece. These descriptions continue scarce, and bring very full prices in proportion to the rates of fine wools, which move slowly. The stock is less than it was a month ago, as the supply from the interior has been light. Pulled Wools—Extra, super., and good No. 1, old pulling, have been in good request, and the stock has been reduced to some super. and No. 1; the extra is all sold at exceedingly full rates. The new Lamb's pulled wool has not met with a ready sale, for the reason that the hat manufacturers have not yet commenced, properly, to lay in their supply. Texas and California wools have brought full prices, and sold readily as soon as landed and arranged. Fine foreign wool continues in fair demand at former rates. The Cape wool is taken in preference to Mestizo, and the stock of both kinds has become lighter; there may be left only 800 bales of Cape, and about 1,400 bales of Mestizo. Of the latter description, no new supply of importance is looked for. We consider the Mestizo wool well worth the attention of the manufacturers, at its present low valuation. Nearly all of the lower grades of Mestizo below No. 1 have been sold. Medium, and low medium foreign wools remain in good request at improved prices, and take the place of our domestic low grades, of which there is too little grown. Common foreign wools for carpet manufacture, are selling quick at former rates, and most of the arrivals of Donskoi, Cordova, and Rio Grande, meet with a speedy sale, leaving a very limited stock on hand. An auction sale of about 300,000 pounds of wool, mostly domestic fleece, and pulled, took place at Philadelphia on the 26th ult., and went off, as expected, without either spirit or much influence on the market, as some considerable lots of fleece were disposed of on the same day, after the auction, at former rates; although the prices at that auction were considered from two to five cents below the ruling market ones. In relation to purchases at auction, many buyers have expressed their opinion that for the chance they have to run, they would only slip in whenever they can get the wool at about 10 ℔ cent. less than they can buy it at private sale. Private transactions in every respect suit them better. The accounts from England, report all good qualities of Australian and Cape wool at the same prices, but less desirable kinds, and the very heavy and greasy wools have declined 1d. to 2d. ℔ lb. Common and medium wools are selling very well at advanced rates. The most desirable kinds, and all the other, at former quotations. The markets on the Continent are represented as unchanged and very firm."

FREIGHTS—Ship-room has been more sought after to-day, especially for British ports, at uniform rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½d. @13d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 6d. ℔ 310 lbs. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℔ bush. For London, Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 13½d.@14d. ℔ bush.; Hops, ¾d.@1d. ℔ lb. For Havre, Flour, 85c.@$1 ℔ bbl.; Grain, 25c. ℔ bush. For Bremen, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Rotterdam, Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL.

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS, successors to Paul S. Brown, respectfully solicit the orders of their many patrons and friends for bread, cake, pastries, &c. For the convenience of their customers, the various breads and rolls will be delivered at their respective houses early every morning, and their wagon will call daily to receive orders for cake, which will be promptly delivered.
No. 173 9TH-ST., CORNER 39-AV.

QUI DAT, SE DAT.—WRITE QUICK TO HER, in care of any friend in New-York, and you will find matters arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit, and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHERS,
JAMES B. KIRKER,
Old-established Catholic Booksellers and Publishers,
No. 599 Broadway,
Up stairs.

M. VAN WAVERAN & SONS, HILLEGOM, near Haarlem, Holland.—A lot of choice BULBOUS ROOTS, of usual varieties and in the well-known packages, just received, per *Dashaway*, from Rotterdam from the above firm, and for sale by R. W. BURBAGE, No. 49 Exchange-place.

"THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR IS THE best."—*Scientific American*. It was awarded the first premium at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber on the night of the 24th inst., a large sorrel bob-tailed Horse, about 16 hands high, with a white streak on the forehead, and below the near shoulder a large scar, also a black quilted saddle and bridle-halter, both nearly new. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $25 for the thief on conviction. RYNIER H. VEGHTE, near Somerville, N. J.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A SMALL RECEIPT-BOOK, inclosed in a leather case; supposed to have been left in a 6th-av. stage, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst. The above reward, with thanks of the owner, will be paid on leaving the same at No. 43 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or at the office of the City Fire Insurance Company, No. 61 Wall-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin de lor cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW COMPLETED THEIR ASSORTMENT
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
FOR THE FALL OF 1860,
And are enabled to offer
MANY NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,
Manufactured in the best manner
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE,
INCLUDING ALL THE POPULAR SHADES WHICH NOW PREVAIL IN PARIS.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
PARISIAN FABRICS,
Suitable for
BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
a splendid assortment of
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
both
LONG AND SQUARE.
Also,
great novelties in
STRIPED SHAWLS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
ELEGANT
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Full assortment
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR
NOW READY.
Also,
LOW PRICED EMBROIDERIES
And LACES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY, MUSLINS AND VESTIBULE LACES,
Now open at retail.
All these goods will be found much under the market prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 1,
500 PIECES
RICH DRESS SILKS,
At $1, worth $1 75 per yard.

CHEAP SILKS.
500 pieces, at 75c. and $1. These goods originally cost from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will open at retail, on MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,
consisting of
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS
for evening wear.
DARK FANCY SILKS.
DRESS GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, MAKE and QUALITY,
for Fall and Winter wear.
NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS AND GLOVES,
MOURNING GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
With an unsurpassed assortment of
LINENS, MUSLINS, DAMASKS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
and every other description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also,
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
in great variety.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

NEW CLOAK.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will exhibit on
MONDAY, Oct. 1,
A large assortment of
NOVELTIES
IN
ARAB CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
plain, striped and plaid.
RICH LYONS VELVET AND
CLOTH CLOAKS,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL WOOL MOUS. DE LAINES.
Just received from Auction,
A Large Line of
EXTRA QUALITY ALL WOOL MOUS. DE LAINES,
In all Colors, at
25 cents per yard,
Suitable for children.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Invite attention to their
SUPERB STOCK
of all kinds of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
at
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Are now prepared to show a very large and choice assortment of
SILKS in various new Styles,
IRISH POPLINS, in plain colors and Plaids,
VELOUR OTTOMANS, in plain colors,
BROCADE VELOUR OTTOMANS, in neat designs,
Printed and Embroidered MERINOES,
DE LAINES AND NEW DRESS MATERIALS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

WORSTEDS,
WORSTEDS,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
SINGLE ZEPHYR,
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
with a full assortment of Embroidery Articles.
WOOLEN YARNS.
White, Black, Blue, Scarlet, Scarlet and Blue, Clouded Drabs, Dark Blue, Slates, in complete variety.
WOOLEN GOODS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Gaiters, Jackets, Sleeves, Mittens, Comforters, all prices and qualities.
Also, every description of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SMALL WARES.
Brushes, Buttons, Braids, Bobbins, Combs, Corsets, Belts, Bindings, Girdles, Galloons, Hooks and Eyes, Laces, Emeries, Needles, Pins, Skirts, Sewing Silks, Spool Cottons, Suspenders, Scissors, Trimmings, Thimbles, Tapes, Threads, Whalebones, Watch Guards, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash by
NEILLY & GLASSFORD,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Nos. 22 and 24 Church-st.,
Between Vesey and Barclay sts.,
New-York.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
On MONDAY will offer
AT RETAIL,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND COVERINGS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
In every variety of Silks and Wool.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
NEW CHINTZES.
Every description of
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS,
BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS,
QUILTS
and
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.

ARAB CLOAKS, FIVE DOLLARS.

ARAB CLOAKS	$5 50
ARAB CLOAKS	6 00
ARAB CLOAKS	6 50
ARAB CLOAKS	7 00

At W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 BOWERY,
Near HOUSTON-St.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
VERY WIDE AND HEAVY, AT 5s. and 6s. per yard.
We have just received the above goods from the large auction sale on Friday last, and they are the best bargains of the season. For sale by
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston.

A NEW LOT OF THREAD LACE COLLARS. Paris Embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Infants' Capes, Robes, Frocks and Waists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY, E. WILLIAMS & CO., late Peter Roberts, have just opened a very choice assortment of real Point Laces, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes and Berthas.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF ILLUSION Lace Sleeves, entirely new style. Also some magnificent Blonde and Valenciennes Lace Capes, at E. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail a large and superior stock of
FAMILY DRY GOODS,
consisting in part of
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINEN AND COTTON
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels and Toweling.
Also,
FRENCH ORGANDIES and TARLTANE, for evening dresses.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MARBLE HEART.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—AILEEN AROON.

WINTER GARDEN—THE STRANGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BOWERY THEATRE—LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL—MY DAUGHTER'S DEBUT—THE PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBERT BRUCE—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

PALACE GARDENS—AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The advices by the *Glasgow*, whose arrival off Cape Race is announced, are of the highest importance. The Sardinian invasion of the Pontifical Dominions is already completely successful, and the object for which VICTOR EMANUEL drew the sword has been achieved. Gen. LAMORICIERE'S band of mercenaries have been defeated, with severe loss. The telegram does not mention the place at which this decisive battle was fought, but, judging by the events which immediately preceded it, there is scarcely any room to doubt that Gen. CIALDINI and his Sardinians, aided by the late Neapolitan fleet, defeated LAMORICIERE at Ancona, where he had fortified himself. Perugia, Spoletto, and other places, had previously fallen into the hands of the Sardinians. A rumor, which requires confirmation, was current that the Pope had fled. This intelligence is scarcely to be credited, as the safety of His Holiness, and of the city of Rome, have been solemnly guaranteed both by France and Sardinia. GARIBALDI was engaged at Naples in organizing an Italian army. It is reported that the Liberator was on the eve of starting for Venetia, and that Gen. SCITORI would take the command of the army during his absence. The miscellaneous intelligence by this arrival is also of an interesting character. A madman had attempted to take the life of the Emperor of the French, but his design was providentially frustrated. It has been officially announced in London that Mr. LINDSAY, now in this country, has no authority to negotiate with the Government of the United States relative to the shipping interest. The weather in England had been rainy, but was again fine.

Our correspondence from Japan extends to the 13th of July, at which time the foreign community were enjoying a comparative season of quiet,—all fears of an attack from the natives having passed away. Hopes were entertained that no further trouble would occur, and that the distrust with which the Government had been disposed to treat all foreigners had been overcome. The greatest trouble grew out of the currency question, which was again being agitated—the limit of the treaty by which the Government exchanged foreign coin into Japanese having expired. The value set on the Mexican dollar was twenty-five per cent. below its actual value. Trade had fallen off considerably within three months, though a temporary briskness was caused by the presence of the British and French naval forces in the waters. Some three thousand horses had been purchased from the Japanese Government, and were being transported to the seat of war in China. The news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in Washington had not yet been received.

The Pony Express, at St. Joseph's, brings intelligence from San Francisco to Sept. 19. Business continued much the same as at the date of previous advices. Nothing of special importance was occurring in California. In Oregon, from which State we have intelligence to the 11th, a cause of political excitement of more than ordinary importance hed arisen. The Legislature met on the 10th, and it becoming evident on the organization that a combination had been made between the Douglas men and the Republicans to elect Messrs. BALSER and NESMITH to the United States Senate, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, and absconded from the capitol, thus leaving the Senate without a sufficient number for the transaction of business.

Utah advices, from our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City, are to Sept. 7. The weather had been very favorable for harvesting, and the bountiful crops have been safely secured. Wheat and oats could be bought, in some instances, for one dollar per bushel, though the nominal price in trade was higher. A considerable amount of grain was being transported, on speculation, to Pike's Peak. The agricultural societies throughout the Territory, were making preparations for holding their annual fairs, at which prizes were to be given for superiority in the various branches. The fairs were to be generally followed by horse races, and plowing and shooting matches. Judge FLANIKIN was going to Carson Valley, to make an attempt to supersede Judge CRADLEBAUGH, who was growing more and more obnoxious to the Mormons. It was a question, however, whether CRADLEBAUGH would quietly consent to be superseded—in which case, another pretty complication in Utah affairs would arise.

The Prince of Wales and suite last evening reached Pittsburgh, having left Cincinnati in the morning. The time of his departure was not known—consequently there was no demonstration on the occasion. At Dayton and Columbus, however, crowds were collected, who received the party with considerable enthusiasm, and at Pittsburgh bonfires were lighted, and the summit of the mountain was illuminated. The country along the route of the road was much admired by the Royal party.

Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS made an address, last evening, at Richmond, before an audience of four or five thousand people, in which he rebuked the advocates of disunion in the most decided terms. The object of the followers of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, he declared, to be the reopening of the Slave-trade. Mr. BOTTS, though preferring the election of BELL and EVERETT, would consider the success of Mr. LINCOLN as anything but a calamity which would call for a disruption of the Confederacy. A very full abstract of his address will be found in another column.

The Woman's Library was formally opened last night to the public, at a meeting which was held in Dr. CHAPIN'S Church in Broadway. Hon. H. J. RAYMOND presided, and made the prefatory speech. He was followed by Rev. H. W. BEECHER and Hon. JAS. T. BRADY. At the close of the meeting, which was largely attended and most eloquently addressed, a subscription was taken up which amounted to $140. The Library is now open, therefore, and is accessible to every woman in the City who wishes to avail herself of its advantages. The only expenditure required is an annual contribution of $1; to those who cannot afford that, it is absolutely free.

JOHN B. GOUGH, at the Cooper Institute last evening, delivered his first lecture since his return from England, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The welcoming address was spoken by Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER. The building was filled, and as usual the audience surrendered themselves to the pleasing spell of the great Temperance advocate.

A colored man named NICHOLS, residing at Gravesend, L. I., was murdered by his wife on Sunday morning. He was quite old, his wife was young, and both appear to have been of rather dissolute habits. On Saturday night they were drinking at a grocery store, and went home under the influence of liquor, when they quarrelled, and she struck him on the temple with a tumbler with such force as to shiver the glass, cutting an artery and thus causing his death. The woman was arrested.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, beyond the ordinary routine business nothing of special interest occurred, save the reception of the report of the Craven and Tappan Investigating Committee. The Committee declares the charges against the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct to be entirely unfounded. The report was laid on the table, and it was directed that 1,000 copies be printed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which met yesterday, for the first time in three months, the only immediate business transacted was the impanneling of a Grand Inquest, and the calling of a Petit Jury. A special feature, however, was the charge of Judge INGRAHAM to the Grand Inquest, in reference to the great increase in the number of fatal cases of homicide which have occurred during the three months' interval alluded to. They are even more than we stated yesterday, being no less than *thirty*. The Judge, in his charge to the Grand Inquest, remarked that it was the largest number ever known in the same space of time, in the annals of the Court. In an indirect manner he referred the cause of the increase to the alterations made in the Criminal Code, with reference to capital punishment, by the late Legislature at Albany.

The Stock Market yesterday opened with a steady demand, and prices improved on most of the shares on the dealings of the day: Central closed 91, Erie 42¾. The Bank return shows a gain of $1,188,000 on the Specie line, and a curtailment of $953,000 in Loans and Discounts. Exchange is lower, 109¼@¾ on London.

With large arrivals Flour and Wheat opened heavily at lower prices. The news by the *Glasgow* encouraged buyers to purchase with more freedom, and holders were enabled to recover some of their lost ground before the final adjournment of business at the Corn Exchange. Corn was in light supply and good request at higher rates. Provisions were rather quiet. Pork was firmer. Less activity was apparent in Groceries, Hay, Hops, Metals, Rice and Whisky. The inquiry for most kinds of Oils and Naval Stores was restricted. A moderately active demand prevailed for Cotton at steady figures. Nothing really new in other branches of trade.

The Defeat of Lamoriciere.

The satisfaction with which all Europe will doubtless receive the news of the execution of the great fillibuster, WALKER, can hardly exceed the pleasure with which America must welcome the intelligence which yesterday reached us of the defeat of the free Captain, LAMORICIERE, by the avenging army of Northern Italy. In the one case, as in the other, men's ancient faith in a Providence which discerns the just from the unjust, and bids the right in the end come uppermost, should be singularly fortified. For, while it would be a cruel wrong to the dead Captain at Truxillo to liken his career of consistent devotion to ideas which, however mistaken, were solidly his own, and were borne witness to with unwavering constancy in his life and in his death, to the adventures of a disappointed, factious and desperate renegade, still WALKER and LAMORICIERE, differing in so many other particulars, were as one in their insolent and reckless disregard of all considerations alien to their own passions, purposes and will. WALKER undertook to force his own theories of social regeneration and political progress upon a foreign race in spite alike of the world's public law and of the reiterated protests of his terrified disciples. He was bent upon making Spanish America his own Utopia; and trampling alike on law and life, on policy and humanity, to attain this object, he has died miserably, but deservedly, a warning not unneeded by the most arrogant and self-reliant people who have possessed the earth since the days of those old Northmen, whose King declared that he believed neither in Christ, nor in Mahomet, nor in Odin, but in his own black ship and his own good sword.

The crime of LAMORICIERE against mankind, though not in itself more deep and damning, cannot claim even the poor relief in history which men will grant to the idealism of WALKER'S dreams. Upon the very middle of this proud nineteenth century, seventy years after the light of revolutionary France had flashed far and wide over Europe the modern morality of politics, this man, a Frenchman born, a republican Frenchman by profession of faith, trained from his youth up among the "thinking bayonets" of the first of continental nations, and favored by Heaven with all the chastening and elevating opportunities of exile, to strengthen every nobler instinct of his nature, deliberately sells his sword, his person, his military skill, into the service of a vulgar tyranny, makes himself the drill-sergeant of a Government of Cardinals, and undertakes to educate a horde of mercenaries to work as much more mean and base than that for doing which his own French fathers slew the salaried Swiss of LOUIS XVI. in the courts and galleries of the Tuileries, as the office of the volunteer domestic spy is more contemptible than that of the official detective. We Americans have been bidden times out of measure, to hang our heads for shame, at the thought that our country has given birth to men who dare to ape, in 1860, the English CLIVE of 1780, and the Spanish CORTEZ of 1520. We are fully disposed to do all becoming justice on ourselves, and to accept our fitting share of the contrition thus liberally meted out to us, even though we cannot choose but recognize in the evangelical ardor of our self-constituted spiritual guides some faint glimmer of a spirit which was once rebuked in Palestine for its inability to discriminate between the proportions of the mote and of the beam. But while we do most bitterly lament that America has given birth to a WALKER, our grief is not without consolation when we reflect that she has not as yet produced a Lamoricière. The reproduction of the Constable DE BOURBON is no work of ours, and no American sword has yet been stained with the blood of women and of children, at the bidding of a priest, and to the music of jingled *scudi*.

It is the more important for us to dwell with specific accuracy upon the genuine vileness of the attitude assumed before Christendom by the *condottiere* whose overthrow with his Austro-Bavarian levies is now announced to us, that the forms of political legality within which this attitude has been intrenched still have prestige enough to dazzle many men, and blind them to the horrible realities of a transaction of blood between the professed Head of the Christian Church and men who make the slaughter of their fellow-creatures a trade. It is hard enough at the best to reconcile the imperative principles of Christianity with the political and social necessities in which the national soldier finds his solid reason and right to be. But it is simply impossible to devise any more hideous contradiction between the faith and the works of a disciple of the Saviour of men than pleads to Heaven when the self-styled Vicar of Christ begs money from the whole Christian world, to buy with it the sinews and the weapons of professional gladiators, that he may turn them against a particular population of Christian men and women. Yet precisely this, and nothing else, is the history of the connexion between Pope PIUS IX. and Gen. LAMORICIERE.

The army of LAMORICIERE is not even in pretence an army of Papal volunteers, drawn from the Papal States; it is not even an army of Papal conscripts. It is made up avowedly in far the greater proportion of Austrian soldiers dismissed by FRANCIS JOSEPH, with permission to earn their bread by holding themselves in readiness to repeat, if necessary, from Civita Vecchia to Ancona, the massacres which earned for Col. SCHMITT, at Ancona, the guerdon of pious benedictions and glittering decorations from the hands of the Holy Father. And it was to train this army to this duty that Gen. LAMORICIERE, pressed by exigencies in his domestic fortune, deliberately donned the Papal uniform and receives the Papal pay. We think of the Pope as a temporal prince, and hastily class this passage of his reign with the usual ways of other monarchs and of other men. Future generations will think of him as a spiritual bishop, and pronounce a sentence which it becomes us, in the interest of our own historical good name, to anticipate.

Details of the defeat of LAMORICIERE and his bands are still to reach us. But the positions of the Papal General and of the Sardinian armies at the latest previous advices, warrant the belief that, when defeated at all, LAMORICIERE must have been defeated very severely. It is difficult at least to see what escape he could hope for from the triangle at the apex of which he had fixed himself, with the Adriatic behind him, unless through the naval intervention of Austria, of all Austrian interventions just now the most improbable, in the face of the overwhelming naval force of the Italian Kingdom. The main body of the Sardinian army entered the Papal territory at Arezzo, and, as we now learn, advancing in an almost direct line southward, occupied Perugia, which cuts off the northern, and Spoleto, which commands the southern, communication between Rome itself and the Roman General at Ancona. Through the mountainous and marshy country which fringes the Adriatic to the south of Ancona, Gen. LAMORICIERE, were he to attempt a retreat in that direction, would find himself driven into the not very amicable arms of the populations of the Abruzzi and the frontiers of the Italianized Kingdom of Naples. Wherever then and under whatever circumstances the defeat of this ruined adventurer may have taken place, it must, if at all decisive, have resulted in putting the Pope and his Cardinals between the arms of VICTOR EMANUEL on the North and East, and those of GARIBALDI on the South and West. Were the Sacred College but half so wise as it is wealthy, its members would advise their unhappy Chief at once of the simple truth, that he could not be in a more honorable or a safer position for himself, for the Church which he rules, and for Italy. The best thing he could do in such a predicament would be to bid his French army of occupation an affectionate farewell, and accept the age in which he lives with courage and with hope.

Judicial Sophistry.

The quarterly term of the Oyer and Terminer has opened with several unusual incidents. Of these the presence of the District-Attorney, notwithstanding the exigencies of politics, and temptations out of town, was perhaps the most striking. And next in interest was the charge of Judge INGRAHAM, especially so much of it as relates to the heavy criminal calendar wherein homicide does certainly very greatly abound. The number of indictments for murder, either already found or likely to be presented, is *twenty-four*. Five bills for manslaughter and two for felonious assault are also among the findings. Justice, in the person of Judge INGRAHAM, stands appalled at this array of blood-guiltiness, so unparalleled even in the annals of metropolitan crime; and in this instance Judge INGRAHAM, and not Justice—proceeds to reflect on the action of the last Legislature, as the probable cause of the increase.

There is much of criminality, no one denies, with which a portion of the last Legislature was fairly chargeable. If a stern censorship had pointed to a long series of financial and official delinquencies as originating in the example of melancholy profligacy presented by that body, none would be found to question the derivation. But that any measure or law enacted last winter has been thus early productive of general and promiscuous manslaughter, is a folly, the absurdity of which can only be explained upon the assumption of a certain degree of partisan spirit, as affecting the views of the utterer. Judge INGRAHAM, by implication, indicates the act of last session, which restricted the death penalty and left the duty of fixing the time of the execution to the Governor, and the mode to the Sheriff, as the cause of this prodigality of capital offences. Now, whatever may be the merits of the act in question, we venture to say that not one of the malefactors to be tried knows anything of modifications made in the former statutes; but believes the old plan still existing, by which hanging is the legitimate result of his offence.

It is difficult, therefore, to see what connection there is between the facts which the Judge would obviously have regarded as standing to each other in the relation of cause and effect, and yet shrinks from distinctly so associating. The fallacy of the half-asserted proposition is half confessed, by the further statement that the calendar is weighty with crimes "less heinous, but of great enormity," to which the statute in question has no application. In truth the whole of this portion of the charge is as weak in its argument as it is out of place. It is no part of the duty of a Judge presiding on the Bench, to criticise the merit or demerit of the laws which control his action. His office is to interpret and apply them. When he goes beyond this, he enters upon the domain of the politician.

WALKER'S SURRENDER.—We have received, by way of New-Orleans, some particulars of the capture of the Walker expedition after the flight from Truxillo. The party which pursued WALKER up the Rio Negro was composed of British Marines and Hondurean troops. WALKER surrendered to the former; and before he was handed over to the authorities of Honduras, Commander SALMON, of the *Icarus*, exacted a promise that the prisoners should not be harmed until his return from the Belize, where he immediately went to get fresh orders. WALKER was shot on the 12th of September, during the absence of the *Icarus*, in violation of an express stipulation. There is no basis for the supposition that the British officer was responsible for his safety; between him and WALKER there was no agreement whatever, and could be none. WALKER himself forfeited all claims to mercy when he refused the conditions of surrender offered him in Truxillo. The relations of the parties then became different: Captain SALMON no longer acted in an independent capacity. He was now the agent of the Honduras Government. He conveyed its troops to the Rio Negro, helped to capture WALKER, and had no choice but to deliver him up when required to do so. All his personal influence was exerted to save the lives of the fillibusters, and, when that failed, he left for the Belize to get more positive instructions from the Governor of that colony. WALKER really owes his death to his own obstinacy. He persisted in calling himself a Nicaraguan. If he had claimed American protection, as an American citizen, he would have been saved with the rest; but the ruling passion of his life was strong in death, and the mercy which he so often refused to others was at the last denied to him.

More Southern Unionism.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has entered the field in Virginia against the Disunionists. He made a four hours' speech at Richmond last night, in which he denounced without measure or mercy the men who are threatening to secede from the Union in case LINCOLN is elected. He declared that he was tired of politics and disgusted with politicians,—but that he should not stand idle when the safety of the Union was openly menaced. He took substantially the same ground with HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Baltimore,—declaring himself for BELL and EVERETT, but opposed at all hazards to the Democracy, and anxious primarily and principally for their defeat. His review of the leading men of the Breckinridge faction was scathing. He denounced them as aiming at a revival of the African slave-trade, and as willing to dissolve the Union for the achievement of that object. Mr. BOTTS declared that if any attempt at secession should be made, 300,000 volunteers would rush to the rescue without *calling upon a single Free State*. The speech is one of special interest and importance.

THE CITY DEPOSITS—THE ARTISANS' BANK.—It will be seen by an official notice given in our Money Article, that the City Chamberlain has discontinued all deposits of City money in the Artisans' Bank, and selected the Park Bank as the deposit for all moneys held by him as Chamberlain. Whether he has *withdrawn* from the Artisans' all the money intrusted to it on the City account hitherto, he does not state. As the Chamberlain is personally responsible for the safety of the City funds, having no power whatever to delegate that responsibility to any Bank, we must look upon this step as indicating his conviction that the Bank of which he is President is not a safe custodian for the City funds. The Park Bank, we believe, will justify the confidence he has placed in it.

This rather remarkable incident is of interest from the commentary it affords on the Mayor's removal of Mr. STOUT. The ostensible reason for that removal was that Mr. STOUT did not pay interest on the City money—a payment which Mr. STOUT had no right to make, and which the Mayor had no right to demand. The fact that the Mayor has made no similar demand of Mr. PLATT proves that Mr. STOUT was removed on false pretences. Mayor WOOD'S *real* motive in that flagrant outrage upon the public may become apparent when the affairs of the Artisans' Bank shall be more thoroughly exposed.

A STRANGE RUMOR.—It is reported in financial circles that the Directors of one our City Banks attempted, yesterday, to remove one of its highest and most responsible officers for alleged misconduct. Instead of yielding quietly to the intended disgrace, the gentleman defied the Board and demanded an increase of salary, as the condition of his remaining, or a very large *bonus* as the condition of his resigning. The Board have not decided as yet which horn of this very unpleasant dilemma it will be advisable to accept.

Amusements.

The Opera is not, perhaps, demolished, but it is like the German Empire, "in process of development," and like the German Empire, it doth not yet clearly appear what it shall become. Last night, by a curious freak of fortune, the most fashionable and "domestic" house of the season perversely went through the rain to hear the "Sicilian Vespers," and to learn that Miss ADELINA PATTI will sing for "only three nights more," and on one of those, Wednesday, to wit, for the first time, in "La Traviata." All this is sufficiently confounding and confusing, and gives consistency to the rumors of a *coup d'état*, which may be interesting to the parties concerned, but is supremely indifferent, we assure them, to the public, which only feels that it knows not what to depend on at the Academy.

However, we are promised the satisfaction of hearing the ripest tenor voice now on the stage on Wednesday, and even if we must listen at the same time to the *Germont* of FERRI, we shall be glad to be favored with the *Alfredo* of BRIGNOLI. But, once for all, we are utterly weary of the fracas, conflicts, mystifications and resolutions of Irving-place, and we hope that the whole world of New-York which cares anything seriously for music, will take thought to itself as to the possibility of "ending all this."

WINTER GARDEN—REAPPEARANCE OF MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.—Last evening, the greatest American actress, after an absence of three years, mostly spent in Europe, made her reappearance in the United States, at this theatre. The night, owing to the rain, was unpropitious; the character which she chose for the occasion is not popular, (for German sentimentalism, and especially that of KOTZEBUE, has gone "dead out," as CARLYLE would say, these many years past,) and still, in the part of *Mrs. Haller*, in "The Stranger," Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN attracted a crowded house, and was received with round after round of the heartiest applause. It was due to the woman, and to the actress that it should be so.

The old play-goers, veterans of the drama, those who can talk familliarly of EDMUND KEAN, and GEORGE FREDERIC COOKE, and the younger race, but still old enough to remember FANNY KEMBLE and ELLEN TREE, in their glory, and the early triumphs of Madame CELESTE—we were glad to see many of them at the Winter Garden last night, to cap the climax of applause to their old and welcome favorite, with their smiles and greetings. Since her last appearance, Miss CUSHMAN has lost none of her former power. She is still, even in a conventional and somewhat repulsive character, like that of *Mrs. Haller*, the foremost of living actresses. Mr. DYOTT did the *Stranger* respectably. Mr. DAVIDGE was good as *Peter*. The other characters call for no special remark. The same play will be repeated to-night, and to-morrow Miss CUSHMAN will appear as *Bianca*, in MILMAN'S tragedy of "Fazio."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new three act drama, "of Irish character and construction," as the bills phrase it, was produced, last night, at this popular establishment. It is founded on one of CARLETON'S charming tales, in his "Traits and Sketches of the Irish Peasantry." The title given to it by its adapter, (Mr. DE WALDEN, we believe,) is "Aileen Aroon, or the Lady of Glanmire." The plot is soon told. *Aileen* (Miss LAURA KEENE) has loved a young doctor named *Philip Warner*, (Mr. LEVICK,) but, in the usual course of true love, has failed to marry him. *Gorman Baradan* (Mr. DALY) having rescued her father from difficulties, proposes for her hand, and, as a mark of her gratitude, she becomes his wife, without intensely reciprocating his affection. On the day of their wedding, while they are staying at an inn, *Warner* arrives. He meets *Aileen*, and learns that she is united to another man. He leaves the inn precipitately, but the boat in which he embarks is capsized in a storm, and he is saved by *Baradan*. In the second act, the health of *Baradan* rapidly fails, and he seems to be dying by slow poison. Appearances strongly point to *Aileen*, his wife, as the guilty party. His old schoolfellow and late comrade, *Shandy Maginnis*, (Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON,) strengthens the suspicion, and so works on *Baradan's* mind, that he accuses *Aileen* of the fearful intent upon his life, and makes *Shandy* his heir. Through the agency of *Father McPhaudeen*, (Mr. LESSON,) the young doctor, *Warner*, is employed to cure the mysterious ailment, and while so engaged he discovers that *Shandy* is the poisoner. In order to allay the superstitious prejudices of the peasantry, who all believe that *Aileen* is the criminal, an appeal is had to the *Donagh*, a sacred book, supposed to have been given by St. Patrick to the people of Enniskillen. Whoever swears on this *Donagh* that he is innocent of the crime charged, if he perjures himself, is immediately punished in this world, and is consigned to perdition forever after. *Aileen* swears, and is acquitted by acclamation. *Shane*, after fearful hesitation, is about to swear, when the *Baradan* appears, safe and sound,—the effects of the poison having been neutralized by *Warner* in time to prevent his committing perjury, and the piece ends in an unsullied prospect of perpetual felicity.

The audience were apparently satisfied with the plot, the scenery and the acting. These are attractive enough, certainly, and the play deserves to have a run. But Miss KEENE can do much better things; and really, if she does not soon attempt them, the appreciative public will begin to lose faith in her. Let us have TOM TAYLOR'S new comedy, as soon as possible.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE.

From Cincinnati to Pittsburgh—Incidents of the Trip—Demonstrations at Dayton and Columbus—Arrival and Reception at Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 1.

Special trains were provided from Cincinnati to this point for the Prince and suite. They wished the Superintendent to agree not to enter the royal car, but found that no gentleman occupying that position was willing to be directed on his own train. This morning at 6 o'clock the party breakfasted, and at 7 o'clock took their departure from the city. The hour not being generally known, there were but eighteen people in the dépôt at the time.

As the day was rainy and the air chilly, there was but little demonstration during the earlier part of the trip, and the Prince slept steadily from Cincinnati to Hamilton. Here he was awakened by cheers and shoutings. He went upon the platform, and at the request of an elderly Hibernian put his gloved hand on the head of her baby.

At Dayton there was a very gratifying reception. Several trains had switched off, and were waiting for the special one to come. Their passengers mingled with the citizens, and together formed a crowd numbering two thousand people. The Prince appeared upon the platform, and a lady hit him in the stomach with a bouquet, which he caught and bowed. Other ladies followed suit, and when the cars moved off the Prince held in his hands four beautiful floral bunches, the Duke two, and Gen. BRUCE half a score. The Duke of Newcastle expressed his great delight at the Madison County land, and pointed out to the Prince the fine cattle, the beautiful groves with their changing foliage, and the frequent fields of corn, acres in extent.

The scene of the day occurred at Columbus, where the train stopped fifteen minutes. As it neared the city all the bells rang. The Governor's Guard, which had been sent to the dépôt for the occasion by Gov. DENNISTOUN, fired a salute, and Miss BREWER presented the Prince with a large basket of luscious fruit, and an exquisite bouquet, on behalf of the young ladies of the Seminary. The Duke of Newcastle was surprised at the magnificence of the State House and the general appearance of the city.

The approach to Pittsburgh was greeted joyfully by the weary party. Bonfires lined the shore, and the top of the mountain was brilliantly lighted. The train stopped at Allegheny City, from whence the party proceeded to the Monongahela House by carriages. An immense crowd greeted the Prince's arrival with the usual cheering and shouts, while a fine band played "Hail Columbia" and "God Save the Queen." HOWARD.

The Prince of Wales Ball.

WHAT IT IS TO BE—ORNAMENTATION OF THE ACADEMY, &C.

The Committee which has charge of the arrangements for the ball to be given in honor of Lord RENFREW, at the Academy of Music, on the 13th inst., is making rapid progress. The cards of invitation are in readiness, and about to be issued. They are simply worded, and not at all ornate—differing in nothing from the received pattern with which, in private circles, one would invite his friend to a party. Indeed, the gentlemen of the Committee declare that the ball is designed to be nothing more than a private entertainment to one traveling in this country as a private gentleman, tendered him by private citizens. There will be nothing national or municipal about it. There will be no national flags or emblems among the decorations of the Academy. Collections of flowering plants from the conservatories will be tastefully arranged here and there wherever it seems advisable to place them; and floral festoons will depend from the balconies, embrace the statuesque pillars, and cling round the windows of the proscenium boxes. Beyond these there will be no ornaments—or, if there are any, they will be exceedingly plain. The endeavor will be to make the occasion one of real enjoyment to the guest of the gentlemen who give the entertainment. Beyond the selection for him of a lady with whom to open the ball, Lord RENFREW will be untrammeled in his choice of partners. If Miss HARRIET LANE accepts the invitation about to be dispatched to her, he will have her hand for the first set. It is not decided who will first dance with him if she does not. There will be two full bands, each of 50 performers, in the dancing-room, which will play alternately. Mr. NOLL will lead the one, and Mr. GRAFULLA, of the Seventh Regiment Band, the other. A third band will be stationed in the supper-room. The alm here, also, will be to avoid ostentation in the decorations. The entire appropriation for the decorations of the Academy is $12,000, but it is not probable that the whole sum will be expended. The floor of the dancing-room in front of the sofas is to be carpeted.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Our Ministers in Naples and Sardinia—The Conference of American Ministers in Europe—Gen. Harney—Entertainment of the Prince, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

The revolutionary events in Italy excite much interest in official quarters. Notwithstanding that the Government of Naples, to which Minister CHANDLER was accredited, has ceased to exist, he will remain in that country to attend to American interests, and Minister DANIEL will continue in the discharge of his own duties in Sardinia. The question of enlarging this mission to one of a first-class, as authorized by Congress, will be left for the consideration of the next Administration.

The conference or private meeting of Ministers WRIGHT, BUCHANAN and APPLETON, as reported in late German newspapers, was not, as asserted, in obedience to instructions from the Administration at Washington, and certainly the statement, in the same connection, that they were to determine the policy to be adopted by the United States in the present political position of Europe is alike without foundation.

As various statements have been made on the subject of the mails from St. Joseph to Denver, it is ascertained from a proper source that they are to be continued, although between St. Joseph and Julesburgh they will be transported *via* Council Bluffs, until Congress shall direct an arrangement other than the present, which is merely temporary in its character.

The published statement that Gen. HARNEY was removed from his command in Washington Territory at the demand of the British Minister, is authentically contradicted.

The called meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party was held here to-day. Among the members present from a distance were Messrs. MALLORY, of Kentucky; HILL, of Georgia; BISHOP, of New-Jersey; BRYAN, of Alabama; and BOTELER, of Virginia. The business transacted has not transpired, but it seems that the members of the Committee are in good spirits as to the Presidential prospects.

The programme for the entertainment of Baron RENFREW is not yet completed, but it will be in accordance with the original design, viz.: avoiding, as far as possible, public display. He and his suite will on Wednesday afternoon be conveyed from the railroad station to the White House, in the private carriages of the President. It is expected that the Baron will dine on Thursday with the President, in company with the members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps, and on Friday with Lord LYONS. No public reception in the East Room is contemplated. The Baron and suite will be conveyed to Mount Vernon in the steamer *Harriet Lane*, attended by a distinguished escort. The day for this is not named, nor is the night for the grand pyrotechnic display.

Affairs in Albany.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 1.

Gov. MORGAN issues to-day, his message for a general Thanksgiving, on Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Daniel D. Tompkins Engine Co. No. 8, of Albany, starts to-night, by the *Newton*, to visit Philadelphia, as guests of *Perseverance Hose*. General LOVE, Fire Marshal of Buffalo, and a delegation from the Buffalo Department, accompany No. 8 as guests.

News from New-Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Oct. 1.

The New Mexican mail, with dates to the 17th ult., arrived here last evening. ROGERS was condemned to be hung, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 14th ult. The correspondent states that his execution was the most cruel sight he ever witnessed. The prisoner was kept on the ground while the preparations for his execution were going on. He persisted to the last that the act was done in self-defence, and that the witnesses for the State swore falsely.

The preparations for a war of extermination against the Indians are progressing, both by the regulars and volunteers.

The crops will be very short, and high prices for the necessaries of life are anticipated.

There is no news of any consequence from the plains.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The steamship *De Soto* arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th inst.

The news is unimportant.

Sugar was dull at 8¼ reals. The week's exports footed up 17,500 boxes.

Congressional Nomination in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 1.

The Breckinridge and Lane Convention of the Fifth Congressional District met at Elizabeth City this afternoon, Gen. JOHN S. DARCY, President. A Committee of fifteen were appointed to confer with Bell-Everett representatives. NEHEMIAH PERRY, of Newark, was nominated on the first ballot. Mr. PERRY is also the nominee of the straight-out Douglas party.

Election in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Oct. 1.

The election in this city to-day resulted in the choice of Hon. D. H. STERLING for Mayor, by 80 majority, and the whole Republican ticket. The entire Democracy fused for the occasion.

The Slave-Trade, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, the Captain, and BYRON J. CHAMBERLAIN and WM. DURHAM, mates of the bark *Orion*, were arraigned in the U. S. Court this morning, on the charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. At the request of our Government, the British authorities have ordered Paymaster HAY, and Mr. LAWS, gunner of the British steamer *Pluto*, to attend the trial as witnesses, the *Pluto* having captured the *Orion* off the Coast of Africa, with 600 negroes on board.

The Crew of the Ship Eveline.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Oct. 1.

The British bark *Java* has arrived in the Tybee with fifteen of the crew of the American Ship *Eveline*, which vessel foundered at sea on the 28th of July last. They were out eight days in boats, when they were picked up by the bark *Lady Macnut*, and landed at Santa Cruz. They were forwarded home by the American Consul at Teneriffe.

The United States Court at Trenton.

TRENTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

The United States Court closed its term on Saturday evening. The jury in the ejectment case of ELLIOTT vs. VAN VORST, involving a large amount of property, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A Burglar Drowned.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Oct. 1.

A notorious burglar named JAMES PARTRIDGE, while being pursued by officers yesterday, jumped into the Passaic River, and in the endeavor to swim across was drowned.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 1.

The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reelected the old Board of Directors to-day, indicating JAMES GUTHRIE'S election as President of the road to-morrow.

Obituary.

EASTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

Hon. DAVID D. WAGENER, a wealthy citizen and President of the Easton Bank, died this noon. He had formerly represented this District in Congress.

Fire.

ADDISON, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 1.

The residence of JAMES CURTIS, in this village, was burned last night. Loss $5,000; partly insured.

Weather at Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 1.

The thermometer in this vicinity this morning stands at 29° above zero. Ice of considerable thickness has formed.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Oct. 1—11 P. M.

No signs of the steamship *North American*, now due with Liverpool dates *via* Londonderry of the 22d September.

A Note from the Special Correspondent of the London Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a brother journalist, and as a stranger having no other means of meeting the unfounded attacks which have been made upon me, but in the columns of the journals which have given them so wide a circulation, I beg to claim the insertion of this letter:

For some cause or other, which I am totally ignorant of, I have incurred the animosity of two persons—the individual who has the honor of representing your own journal during the Prince of Wales' progress, and one of the persons who acts in the same capacity for the New-York *Herald*. Had their enmity been all I was required to bear, I should, I hope, have submitted to my fate with a proper feeling of resignation. Unfortunately, however, they have thought fit to vent their anger by interweaving in their telegraphic record of the Prince's doings, the most malicious and unfounded falsehoods respecting myself. Thus I am represented, one day as being shunned by my colleagues for some unknown misconduct. I am held up as having interfered to prevent American reporters generally, from receiving any facilities from the authorities. On the Royal journey to Niagara, when these two individuals came into direct collision with some members of the Canadian Government, I, though a hundred miles away at the time, am described as being present, and as having met with the same violent repulse, on that occasion, which they allege to have received themselves. I am stated, during the Prince's journey from Hamilton, to have forced myself into the Directors' car, and in the run from Detroit to Chicago, to have tried to enter the Royal train and been ordered off.

All these statements and more of the same kind, which are scarcely worth particularizing, have appeared both in your widely

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political and General Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPHS, Monday, Oct. 1.

California news by the Pony Express to Sept. 19, arrived here last night, but at too late an hour to transmit it over the wires to the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Sept. 19—3:40 P.M.

Arrived Sept. 15, bark *Betty Perlbank*, from Bankok.

Sailed Sept. 15, ships *Comet*, for Hong Kong; *John Land*, for Manilla; *Virginia*, for Liverpool; bark *Kesler*, for Melbourne.

There have been no striking changes in the market for the past few days. The general feeling in trade, however, is favorable, and it is backed by a steady and healthy demand for goods for consumption. Butter has declined to 30c., in consequence of news of large shipments from New-York by the steamer of Sept. 1. Foreign rice is weaker, but nearly all other leading articles are steady, with a tendency in the seller's favor. There is a brisk demand for Wheat, under the last foreign advices; rates have undergone no change; we quote sales at $1 45 to $1 50. Freights continue to advance.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 4th inst., arrived on the 18th, and the subsequent Express with dates to the 7th, is telegraphed from Carson Valley.

This morning the British ship *Meta*, last from Hong Kong, was chartered to load with grain for Liverpool.

The Mexicans and Chilians here during the present week celebrated the anniversary of Mexican and Chilian independence from Spanish dominion by taking a grand holiday, the firing of cannon, etc.

The weather here has been extremely warm for a week past, the thermometer rising to 93° in the shade, being the highest point reached for some years.

On the 17th, a miner named WOODSIDE, while digging in a bank near Weaversville, found a piece of gold worth $800—the next day while digging near the same spot, he was instantly killed by the bank of earth caving in upon him.

Upwards of $35,000 worth of gold, it was reported, was taken out of the Mount Ophir claim on the Tuolumne on the 7th.

Major P. R. READING, of Shasta, has harvested his wheat-field, which has yielded 45 bushels to the acre. His barley-field yielded 70 bushels to the acre. These crops were produced on land which has been cultivated for thirteen years.

Senator LATHAM starts to-morrow with his family on the Overland journey to New-Orleans and Washington, passing over the Butterfield route to El Paso, and thence going through Texas *via* San Antonio. He has had a splendid easy carriage built for the journey, for which the Overland Company is to furnish the requisite change of horses.

There is no State news of importance. The quadrangular political canvass is progressing actively, with no new indications as to the probable result.

Important political news from Oregon is received, and published in the San Francisco papers.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 10th inst. The House organized by choosing for Speaker BENJAMIN HARDING, a Douglas Democrat, who voted at the last two elections for Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress. T. MCPATTEN, a Republican, was elected Chief Clerk; Mr. ALLEN, a Douglas Democrat, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. LEVERAGE, a Republican, Sergeant-at-Arms. This organization was regarded by the Breckinridge members as an indication that a Douglas-Republican coalition was already formed to elect Col. BAKER and S. W. NESMITH, United States Senators. The Constitution of Oregon requires that two-thirds of all the members elected of each House to form a quorum to do business. Upon receiving the news of the organization of the House, six of the Breckinridge Senators bolted, absconding from Salem early in the morning of the 11th inst., thus leaving the State Senate without a quorum, and in that condition it has continued up to the latest accounts. The names of the Senators who withdrew are Florence, Monroe, Berry, McHenry, Fitzhugh and Shelby, the latter a son-in-law of Gen. LANE.

A resolution was passed by the Senate, empowering the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel the attendance of the absent members, and to call to his aid whatever force was necessary to do so.

The President of the Senate is Hon. L. S. ELKINS, and the Secretary is Mr. PEOPLE, both Douglas Democrats. The Sergeant-at-Arms, to whom has been intrusted the delicate task of bringing back the absconding Senators, is of the same political faith. The Assistant Clerk and the Enrolling Clerk are Republicans.

An attempt will be made by the Breckinridge men to defeat a quorum in the House, so as to prevent the election of BAKER and NESMITH, but it is thought this cannot be accomplished, and that the want of a quorum in the Senate will not necessarily prevent the election of the Senators.

It is probable that two United States Senators will be elected by the coalition between the Douglas men and the Republicans.

Col. E. D. BAKER has received the Republican nomination in caucus, and will be one of the Senators chosen if any election takes place at all. This is generally conceded upon all sides.

Both Houses had adjourned until the 17th inst.

LATER.—As the stage passed through Cowallis on Friday night, the 14th inst., the following additional particulars were learned. The Sergeant-at-Arms was there with a posse of citizens searching for the absconding Senators, who, on the arrival of that officer, had taken to the brush, and scattered in various directions to avoid arrest. They had all been stopping at Cowallis ever since leaving Salem. One of the Senators was arrested by a Deputy of the Sergeant's, but subsequently unaccountably escaped.

During the past two weeks the Willamette Valley has been visited by heavy rains, destroying a large portion of the wheat crop.

The latest accounts from Woshoe possess little mining news of interest. The U. S. District Court has been in session at Genoa, Judge CRADLEBOUGH presiding. Up to the present time the Court has tried but seven cases of any importance, and in three of these the Jury did not agree. The most important mining case, the Ophir Mining Company against Palmer and others, occupied four days, and then the jury failed to agree. The leading counsel for the plaintiff was Judge GEO. BALDWIN, and for the defence Judge TERRY. The case of MCCALL and BLACK against the Ophir Company, and the same parties against the Mexican Companies, and SCOTT and others against the Gould and Curry Company, is set for the middle of October next. Everything is new in the jurisprudence of this Territory; the Mormon statutes, which never contemplated the existence of mines, seldom apply, and no Congressional Legislature. This leaves the public like a ship at sea without a rudder. The Court, however, has recognized the validity of the Miners' Rules and Regulations, and will adopt them as the law of the land, which has given general satisfaction. The town of Genoa, for the past week, has been full of lawyers, litigants, witnesses and jurors, patiently awaiting their turn on the calendar. Almost every silver claim of any value in the Territory is or will be in litigation.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to Sept. 10, arrived here at an early hour this morning. Among the passengers are CHARLES L. BISSELL, of Chicago, and H. H. COOPER, of Albany, N. Y.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE COURTS—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court was opened yesterday by Judge BROWN, and the following Grand Jury was impanneled: RICHARD S. TUCKER, (foreman,) Lyman Mason, Frederick Richardson, Henry Phillips, B. G. Latimer, John A. Russ, Jr., Wm. B. Parkinson, Benjamin Moore, Sam'l Van Benschoten, John Vanderveer, Charles Tipling, A. T. Lawrence, John Luce, James M. Thompson Andrew Smith, B. N. Leonard. After the usual charge the jury retired to their labors. On the criminal calendar of this Court for the present term are the following cases: Burglary 22; larceny 8; assault and battery, 28; assault, with intent to commit rape, 2; felonious assault, 12; incest, crime against nature, rape, robbery, murder, assault on officer—one each; total, 183. The case of murder is that of PETER BEBON, for killing his brother in July last. Judge SCHRUGHAM opened a Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. He will hear contested motions this week, sitting daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. until the order of business is disposed of. On Monday next he will hear *exparte* motions only. Judge BROWN opened the Circuit Court also yesterday. The following calendar will be called in this Court to-day: Nos. 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. The City Court was opened, yesterday, by the Mayor, and adjourned without transacting any business.

A MAN MURDERED BY HIS WIFE IN GRAVESEND.—A colored woman named NICOLS, was arrested yesterday at Gravesend, on a warrant issued by Justice STILWELL, charged with the murder of her husband, named FRANK NICOLS. The deceased lived with his wife in a shanty located in the woods, near the Charles Jones' Hotel. On Saturday they were drinking quite freely in a neighboring groggery, and at a late hour started for home, both much intoxicated. From all the facts that can be gathered about the transaction, it appears that no sooner had they entered the house than they commenced quarreling, when the accused struck deceased with a tumbler on the temple, shivering the tumbler and severing an artery. The accused admits striking the deceased with her hand, but denies striking him with a tumbler. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted by the hands of his wife." She was thereupon committed to the Kings County Jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

COMMON COUNCIL.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held last evening. A resolution was adopted dividing the Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward. Inspectors of Election were appointed to fill vacancies, and a resolution was voted down, declaring it inexpedient to appropriate a portion of Washington Park as a site for a County Courthouse. Some other business of no general interest was transacted, when the Board adjourned for one week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans of Brooklyn gathered in large numbers in the Wigwam, last evening, under the auspices of the Rocky Mountain Club, and listened with much pleasure to an address from Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut.

California and the Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1860.
No. 65 Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments entitled "California and the New-Almaden Case," in last Tuesday's TIMES, you have seriously misstated the position of the State of California, as laid down in her legislative resolution.

When a practiced critic is so readily drawn off from the true point of a controversy, what wonder that the general reader should be misled?

I have sent a letter to the President, in which I have endeavored to state the position of the Legislature of California correctly, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: Before you render your decision on the application of the Legislature of California for a discontinuance of the action against the New-Almaden miners, I respectfully beg leave to submit some observations in reply to the Report of the Attorney-General, which is now before you. The case is one of unusual magnitude and interest; one of the sovereign States of the Union, speaking through its Legislature, respectfully invokes your action, in a matter which concerns most intimately its whole population, and affects, directly and remotely, all its productive energies. The Attorney-General, in advising you to deny this request, has entirely misapprehended its nature, and urged you to refuse that which you were never asked to grant. The mistake made by him, and the false issue which he thus forces on the people of California, has been too readily accepted by the public Press, and by the advocates of the conflicting private interests involved, and thus, in the din and clamor of private controversy, the rights and interests of the State of California, whose representatives are meantime absent from the scene of strife, are utterly lost sight of or misrepresented.

In a case which concerns so large a body of people, which affects the vital interests of a State to which I have owed allegiance, and am still strongly attached, by ties of interest and of kindred, I feel that it cannot be presumptuous to endeavor to correct such an error; and that neither the magnitude of the cause, nor the exalted dignity of the tribunal, nor his own obscurity, should deter the humblest citizen from speaking out in favor of truth and sound policy. Such a cause can neither lose nor gain from the position of its advocate; and I therefore feel warranted in addressing you, as a simple volunteer, on behalf of the distant and injured State of California.

I have said that the Attorney-General has mistaken the meaning of the resolution. Read it. It recites:

1. That from all Congressional land legislation, the mining lands have been carefully excepted;
2. That the object and effect of this exclusion have been to encourage mining on the public lands, whereby the prosperity of California has been enhanced and developed;
3. That the State laws of California protect the right of the miner on public land;
4. That, by the State law, possession, according to local regulations, constitutes the tenure by which mining properties are held;
5. That it would be oppressive and a grievance to the people of the State to hold their mines at the will of the Federal Government;
6. That no distinction should be made between mines of gold, and of other metals;
7. That the stoppage of the New-Almaden mine by injunction, at the suit of the United States, has been productive of injury, and "*is the exercise of a power dangerous to the mining interests of the State.*"

For these reasons it was

Resolved by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring,) That our representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their best endeavors, at the proper department at Washington, *to procure an abandonment of the suit* wherein said injunction was issued, if the same can be done without determining the ultimate rights to said mine.

These are grave and serious reasons of public policy, and are entitled to serious consideration, and a respectful answer. Yet, although the resolution is set forth at length in the Attorney-General's report, he seems to have most strangely misconceived or lost sight of its meaning. It does not ask any Court to dissolve the injunction in question; it does not ask any one to solicit the Court to do so. The injunction is mentioned simply to point out and identify the suit referred to, and which suit you are asked to WITHDRAW AND ABANDON—not for the benefit of private claimants or defendants—such a conclusion is expressly negatived by the proviso, but because the bringing of a suit is in effect an uprooting of the internal policy and legislation of the State; because it tends to unsettle long-established rules of property sanctioned by local law; because it is wrong and impolitic in itself; because it is destructive to the interests of California, and the assertion and exercise of a power *dangerous to the State.*

Hence, when Mr. Attorney tells you that the granting or dissolving of an injunction is the function of a Court, and when he dilates on the impropriety of seeking, by any external solicitation or pressure, to influence a Court of Justice in its decisions, his observations, however just in themselves, have no reference to the question in hand. They are simply from the purpose. Having so strangely misapprehended the question proposed to him, it is not remarkable that he arrives at a conclusion adverse to the desire of the Legislature. Once his attention is called to this error, it is not to be doubted he will reconsider the matter, and, I trust, come to a different conclusion. To do so, he will not have to retract any opinion already expressed, nor need he fear any charge of inconsistency, for his report has not even approached, much less discussed the question. It is wholly occupied in proving, what nobody has denied, that you can neither decree nor dissolve an injunction, and that you should not attempt, by any interference or action of yours, to influence the decisions of a Court of Justice.

The Legislature of California, though not, as Mr. Attorney remarks, elected with special reference to their knowledge of the law, may, without violence to the theory of Republican Governments, be supposed to have been elected with reference to their knowledge of and devotion to the interests of their constituents. In fact, as they embody the legislative power, they must, as a logical necessity, be deemed to embody also the legislative wisdom of the State. Hence, limiting the proposition to what affects their own State, there is no exaggeration in the axiom laid down by Mr. Attorney, that whatever the Legislature asks in that respect *is to be presumed clearly right.* He has recognised that the *onus* is on him to show it to be clearly wrong, and having failed to do so, he must admit that the original presumption remains good, and the request of California "should be granted with alacrity."

Mr. Attorney-General has assumed throughout his report that the injunction issued in the suit is the grievance complained of, and the dissolution of it the object sought by the Legislature. That they are ignorantly asking you to dissolve it, or, if not that, then to use whatever influence you may have with the Federal Court to procure its dissolution.

The first of these requests, had they made it, would have been as preposterous as the second would have been wicked. They asked neither. Nor is there any justice in the assumption intimated by the Attorney-General—inadvertently, I hope, and not deliberately—that they designed indirectly to influence by their resolve the Court itself. The injunction, Sir, is comparatively a small affair—a mere incident. True, it throws some hundreds of industrious people out of employment, but there are no beggars in California, thank God, and these people will not starve. True, it raises the price of quicksilver, and thus taxes heavily the great industry of the State; but this could well be borne until the advent of that "good time a-coming," which "will yet make all things even." These things, therefore, though distantly alluded to in the 7th subdivision of the preamble, are not the moving considerations of the resolution. Were they all the public injury complained of, the occasion would not have been worthy of legislative intervention. The Legislature, therefore, does not complain of the injunction, or ask its dissolution, and this disposes at once of the whole argument of the Attorney-General, as based on a gross error of fact.

The act by which the people of California feel aggrieved, and which their Legislature might well deem an occasion demanding remonstrance from them, was and is the adoption of a policy by the Government which strikes at the root of the prosperity of the State, and threatens to paralyze its chief industry. For fourteen years back the mass of the population of that State have been engaged in mining on the public lands, subject to no tax or restraint from the Government. From all the land legislation of Congress the mining lands have been studiously excluded: by the wise and masterly inaction of Congress and the Executive, the State has attained in ten years a growth unparalleled in history. San Francisco is now the fourth commercial port in the Union, and will ere long be the second. California has a population double that of States ten years her seniors in the Confederacy, and polling more votes in proportion to their number than any State in the Union. In energetic and daring enterprise which only knows obstacles to overthrow them, and in the vigor of body and intellect which springs from a perfect manhood, they excel any equal population on the globe. The policy which has developed this extraordinary growth may well be regarded by them as essential to their welfare, and it is natural that their Legislature should promptly take alarm at the first indication of a change.

Millions of dollars have been invested in California in mining and its accessories, such as ditches, canals, dams, and the like, ALL ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. Capital is invited from abroad for the construction of similar works, and the security offered for it is the settled policy of the Government, that mining, and all its incidents, shall, on the public lands, be free. The confidence inspired by the hitherto settled adherence to that policy has received a rude shock from a suit brought by the Attorney-General, to arrest the operations of the New-Almaden miners, which suit is based on the allegation that they are mining on public land, and on the principle, now first asserted, that TO MINE AND REMOVE THE ORE FROM PUBLIC LAND IN CALIFORNIA IS WASTE, RESTRAINABLE, BY INJUNCTION, AT THE SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES. It is this principle which is dangerous and alarming to California. The suit against the New-Almaden miners is too evidently the commencement of a new and retrograde policy by the general Government. On nothing less can it be justified for a moment. Enemies, and the uncharitable, account for the Attorney-General's conduct in bringing it, by insinuations of personal enmity, favoritism, or interest, but you cannot accept that explanation of it, nor have the Legislature of California been so uncharitable or discourteous as to suggest or assume it. They trace his public conduct to motives of public policy. They see that, in contemplation of law, the prosecution of this suit means, and inevitably must mean, a total change of Government policy, on a subject, to them all-important. That it inevitably foreshadows the intention henceforth to assert the right and duty of the Government to restrain mining on all the public lands of California as waste; and they see in the inauguration of this new policy a speedy farewell to her hitherto unexampled prosperity and growth.

Hence it is that the Legislature addressed itself to the Federal Government, and asked, not that the injunction be dissolved, *but that the suit which initiated this destructive policy be abandoned and withdrawn forever.*

The dissolution of this injunction, comfortable and satisfactory as it might be to the individual miners, would not content, nor even concern, the people of California. The suit, asserting, as it does, a change of policy on the part of Government, on a subject of such vital concern, is in itself a STANDING MENACE TO ALL THE MINING ENTERPRISES OF THE STATE, and the people feel that while it remains in Court, not one dollar of capital from abroad can be induced to seek profit in their development.* These are, in brief, the reasons which moved the Legislature, as indicated in the preamble, to their resolve, and they are reasons, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated.

"An injunction," says the Attorney-General, "can only be decreed by a Court; to dissolve it is not less exclusively a judicial function." This is perfectly true; and it is equally true that "an action can only be instituted by a plaintiff, and to withdraw it is no less exclusively that plaintiff's function." The Attorney-General has erred in supposing that the Legislature ask a dissolution of the injunction, and hence his censure of their application to you in the premises is unfounded. They do ask AN ABANDONMENT OF THE SUIT, and they rightly apply to you, Mr. President, who *alone*, as plaintiff, can direct its discontinuance.

The Attorney-General makes other mistakes, quite as serious as the misapprehension I have adverted to. He confounds the lively controversy he is now enjoying with the Mexican claimants of the New-Almaden mine, and their friends and advocates, with the remonstrance of the people of California against a policy destructive of their rights and interests. He goes into a lengthy discussion as to the title of the land in which the mine lies, the Mexican grants affecting it, &c., and forgetting that it is not the mine-owners who here address you, nor any body in their behalf, but the Legislature of the State; that they discuss, not his private controversy with these gentlemen, but a grave and important question of public policy, he says: "The effort of the parties, their agent and friends, to sink the question of title, is a strong moral circumstance against them." What parties? What agent? What friends? Is it possible that these words have been deliberately written of the Legislature of a sovereign State, by the first law-officer of the Government, and in an official communication to the President? Has California sunk so low in your estimation that such unworthy motives may be deliberately laid at the door of her Legislature, by a Cabinet officer, without rebuke? If not, the only escape or apology for the Attorney-General or yourself is a confusion of ideas on his part. He has so long contended with giants and enchanters in this New-Almaden controversy, that, like Don Quixote's, his imagination converts windmills into similar foes, and leads him to rip open the wine-skins of his friendly host, in his frenzy to shed the blood of his enemies.

The Legislature of California are not to be set down as the friends or agents of any man or set of men, nor do they seek to sink the question of title. To assert and vindicate the principle and policy they contend for, they must and do assume the title to be in the United States. That is the very gist of their complaint. The private controversy as to title is indifferent to them, and they expressly ignore all interest in it. Californians claim the right to mine on any land, public or private. The mine, with them, belongs to the discoverer and worker, no matter who owns the land. Such has been the law of California since it was part of the dominions of Spain—ever since it had laws. It has been tacitly acquiesced in so far as the public lands are concerned by five successive Congresses, and your two immediate predecessors in the Presidency. Long experience has demonstrated its wisdom, and the Legislature of California protests earnestly against any action of the General Government in conflict with it.

Nor will that Legislature, or the people of that State, be diverted from this remonstrance and protest by the plausible insinuation in the Attorney-General's report, that the individuals against whom he has leveled this experimental blow, are of bad character, unworthy of favor, land forgers, perjurers, contumacious aliens, and the like. If they have committed crimes, there are laws for their punishment, and they are men well known and easily found. The denial of a right to mine on the public land is not a punishment known to the law, and cannot be tolerated. It would necessarily be arbitrary in its character, depend simply on the will of the Executive officer, and in enforcing it, judgment and sentence would of necessity (as in the Almaden case) precede accusation and trial. The people of California will not hold their right to mine on the public domain under any tenure so frail and degrading as a certificate of good character from any Federal officer, no matter how exalted. Many bad men might obtain such, and many good men be refused it.

Nor is alienage a disqualification to mine. Thousands of aliens are constantly employed in it, among whom are the numerous Chinese, to whom the courts even deny the right to become citizens. The industry of the miners is the life-blood of the community, and whether they toil for a pittance or realize a fortune, the State, which is enriched by their labors, traces all her prosperity to the principle of free mining on the public lands.

The ingenious suggestion at the end of Mr. Attorney's report, that the mine should be given away to American citizens, has the merit of novelty, and is at first sight plausible; but I fear, Mr. President, it will be found impracticable. On the principles indicated in the report it would clearly have to be given to the *most deserving.* How shall he be found? How judged on his merits? Shall his political principles or religious convictions be considered, or only his moral conduct or mining skill? Shall "complexional disabilities" be regarded in the proposed "shaking of the superflux," or shall it be distributed to black and white alike? How if a man be a good Democrat, but an unskillful miner?

You must long since have realized the embarrassment of distributing the patronage—Collectorships, Marshalships, Consulships, &c.—already at your disposal. The offices you have bestowed have made you hosts of enemies, and not a few ungrateful friends, besides subjecting you to solicitation, ever disagreeable to a generous mind. Your vigorous constitution has happily withstood so far the importunity for patronage and preferment which is said to have hastened the death of two of your distinguished predecessors. But if you had in addition to "shake the superflux" of

*Not less than $60,000,000 of English capital alone has been, up to this time, invested in quartz mining.

million California plum to the most [illegible] citizen, one might well fear that deserving America[illegible] would yield under the heavy even your tried powe[illegible]rive up the ghost, deploring, task, and that you would [illegible] of a source of wealth, like Midas, the possession [illegible] in its train, bringing such endless tribulation[illegible]

The policy of free mining on the public lands. Mr. President, has not only been highly beneficial to California, but, by giving rise to a vast production of gold, has exercised a potent influence on the industry and commerce of the world. That policy has more than the tacit acquiescence of Congress; express provisos in the extension of the general land system to California, have protected it. It is conformable to the system of land tenures in the State, which Congress, as a proprietor, is bound to respect. The Legislature and the people of California do not think that a policy of such moment and so sanctioned should be changed, or subject to change, at the arbitrary discretion of any Federal Executive officer. They have, through their delegation in both Houses of Congress, addressed you a respectful remonstrance and protest against the attempt by this New-Almaden suit to do so. They are entitled to a respectful and pertinent answer. To put them off by telling them that you cannot conscientiously attempt to influence the decision of a Court of Justice, which alone can grant or dissolve an injunction, is not to answer, but to insult them by a mere shuffle and evasion.

I am, Sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Senator Hammond on Sewing Machines.

"I take pleasure in saying that the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy, Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees. —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st,

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50, Can now be purchased and paid for BY INSTALLMENTS, IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY [illegible]plied. Agents wanted. Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 555 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HEDDEN—KING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. WARREN R. HEDDEN to Miss MARY A. KING, both of this City.

SAMMIS—BALDWIN.—In Huntington, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, WARREN B. SAMMIS to ROSALIE BALDWIN, daughter of John A. Baldwin, Esq.

REDWAY—LINNELL.—In Newark, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, Mr. THOS. H. REDWAY, of this City, to Mrs. KATE LINNELL, of Newark.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOMAS F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., and MARY K., only daughter of Dr. W. H. Rockwell, of the former place.

DIED.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCIUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 46 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 97th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 210 West 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., JAMES C. LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, John E. Shepard, No. 376 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Oct. 1, ANNIE L. BURR, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and the late Lucinda J. Burr, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 182 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PHEBE R., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

VANDEWATER.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. MARTHA L., relict of Abraham Vandewater, aged 81 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Clarkson, and of her sons-in-law, Hugh Macfarlane and Dr. A. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Berrien, at Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day.

CLARK.—On Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Due notice will be given in the papers of the time of his funeral.

WORRALL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, WADE ARTHUR, only son of Wade B. and Caroline E. Worrall, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 22d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment on Wednesday morning.

FARRAND.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, JOSEPH FARRAND, of this City, aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 1, 1860.
17, 24, 74, 10, 28, 22, 65, 60, 44, 20, 50, 54, 34.
Class No. 468, Oct. 1, 1860.
19, 68, 5, 2, 61, 41, 70, 18, 32, 57, 23, 55, 47, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SETH JONES
INTRODUCES
HIMSELF.
"How de do? How de do? Aint frightened I hope; it's nobody but me,
SETH JONES

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

A Season of Quiet—Increased Security of Foreigners—The Currency Question—Falling off in Trade—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Thursday, July 19, 1860.

The foreign community here is enjoying a truly refreshing season of quiet, such as they have not had since the opening of the ports to trade a little more than a year ago. The rumors of night attacks, both on the town and shipping—of others cut down, while peacefully walking along the street, by the assassin—of battles fought between the Government and a rebel Prince who was on his way to besiege us—of approaching and almost inevitable civil war—have all ceased to float, and are being forgotten. The revolver that but a few weeks ago was the constant companion of every foreigner, is being laid aside, and the rendezvous at which to assemble for mutual defence in case of danger, is no longer recognized, and all begin to feel the storm that appeared gathering and about to break upon us in some form, has passed over. It is *hoped* no further trouble will occur, but that harmony and good feeling will take the place of the distrust and prejudice which the Government have heretofore, and even now to a certain extent, seemed to entertain towards people of other countries, and that the healthy operations of commerce will experience less and less obstacles till a perfect understanding shall be established between Japan and the treaty Powers of the earth, and that this populous empire, so long shut up, will become not only a willing but useful member of the family of nations. The new order of things have, as far as we can learn, given the present Government a deal of trouble, principally on account of the opposition of some of the Princes (who, by the way, are almost independent) to any intercourse with foreigners whatever; so much so, that at one time a civil war seemed almost inevitable. The leader of the opposition, the Prince of Mito, who is very powerful, and, I believe, three in line of the Imperial family, has been effectually checked in his rebellious career, marked principally by his instigation of the assassination of the Prince Regent last Winter. It is believed now that it was he that instigated the murder of the Dutch captains about the same time.

The currency question has come up again, and the value which the Japanese set on the Mexican dollar is 25 per cent. below that which actually belongs to it by weight. The exchange by Government of foreign coin into Japan, as according to treaty for one year, was brought to a close on the 4th. One hundred Mexican dollars are equal in weight to 311 Itsibues, what we received for them while the Government were obliged to exchange for us; but the merchants will only allow 230 Itsibues to the hundred dollars. It is the Government that regulates the valuation of the dollar, for it is to that the foreign money is to be taken for recoinage into the circulating medium of the country—and they only have we to blame. There has been a great falling off in trade within the last three months. No more fortunes are to be made in a day, as when the country was first opened. The principal part of trade at the commencement was in things consumed by the Chinese, but Japan not having a very large surplus in her storehouses, the country was soon drained of those articles most in demand in the neighboring empire, and, as a consequence, they soon became so dear, that instead of the two or three hundred per cent. made on the first cargoes, at the end of nine months, moderate profits were being realized only. They were sufficient, however, to insure a steady trade, which would have increased had not China become involved in her present troubles. With civil war laying her waste within, and the Allied armies besetting her without, her people are content with the necessities of life without the luxuries which the Japanese products were to them, and, consequently, the demand has ceased. It is a curious fact, that these two secluded empires, who would have nothing to do with each other, have been obliged to exchange their respective products through the interference of Western nations, and, though the two countries have no treaties, a much more brisk trade has been carried on than would have been the case had such relations existed, and the business left in their own hands. But now that the temporary conditions exist which have made this trade unprofitable, these foreign go-betweens must turn their attention in another direction, and invest their capital in things that will find a market elsewhere. These are found to be tea, raw silk and oil, and are destined to be the staples of trade between Japan and Western nations. The former, as prepared here, is not in a proper condition to transport to countries as distant as America or England, but is equal in quality to much of that produced in China, and only requires their mode of curing, which will soon be learned by the Japanese. It is now first taken to China, where the curing for long voyages is conducted under the supervision of foreigners. The Japanese silk, which is for the most part exported raw, is superior even to the Chinese, and brings, by the last returns from England, 4s. 6d. per catty more. In consequence of the present high duties on imports, it is impossible to bring foreign manufactures into the country to any amount.

A temporary brisk trade is going on between this and the English and French Governments. Some 3,000 horses have been bought by them, and are being shipped to the seat of war in China. A large amount of forage is consequently required, and ships are loading with it and breadstuffs for the troops. These horses cost here from $25 to $30 per head, but when in China, will stand the Government in five times that amount. We estimated the cost of a single steamer load landed in China, and found that it would not be far from $400 per head. There are now about a dozen vessels in the harbor, nearly one half of which are chartered by the Commissary Department of the allied Governments. The English alone have under charter over 100 sail of other nations, the United States having the lion's share. The shipping interests were never better than now in the East, and fine ships that have been lying idle for months, at an enormous expense to their owners, are now doing a lucrative business. We are awaiting anxiously the beginning and end of the pending war, as the English and French are fighting two battles in China; for should they fail, I fear they would have to fight one in Japan; but if they succeed, it will be equivalent to a bloodless victory here.

From about the 1st of June till within ten days it rained almost incessantly, everything being covered with mould and saturated with moisture. We are having fine weather now, however, and it bids fair to be as dry in July as it was wet in June, it being over a week since we have had a drop of rain. The thermometer has been as high as 91° F. in the shade, but the average is between 85° and 88° F. The southwest monsoon seems to reach us here, and there is just breeze enough to create a draft through our temples and houses, so that we are rarely oppressed with the heat.

A Portuguese man-of-war arrived here a few days ago with an Ambassador for negotiating a treaty with Japan. The Government is very reluctant to grant any more countries commercial privileges. Switzerland they refused entirely, and her representative had to go away without effecting a treaty; but he had no ships of war to back him, and unfortunately entered the country on a merchant steamer, which was enough to insure his failure. The Portuguese will not be put off, however, I presume. The news of the Prussian Embassy's departure for a similar purpose has reached us, but that it was ordered back to Southampton. The Japanese steamer that accompanied the Embassy to Panama has returned, and in an excellent condition, her repairs in the dock at San Francisco having improved her not a little. We have not yet heard of the Embassy's arrival at Washington, but expect to by the next mail.

I-SHI-YA.

—A jury in Detroit has done a righteous act in rendering a verdict of $5,000 damages against Mr. Robert Edwards, a farmer of Greenfield, Mich., for accomplishing the ruin of Elizabeth Reed, a girl fifteen years of age. The best of it is that Mr. Edwards has properly enough to satisfy the verdict.

California and the Attorney-General.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1860.
No. 65 Wall-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your comments entitled "California and the New-Almaden Case," in last Tuesday's TIMES, you have seriously misstated the position of the State of California, as laid down in her legislative resolution.

When a practiced critic is so readily drawn off from the true point of a controversy, what wonder that the general reader should be misled?

I have sent a letter to the President, in which I have endeavored to state the position of the Legislature of California correctly, to which I beg leave to refer you.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN T. DOYLE.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR: Before you render your decision on the application of the Legislature of California for a discontinuance of the action against the New-Almaden miners, I respectfully beg leave to submit some observations in reply to the Report of the Attorney-General, which is now before you. The case is one of unusual magnitude and interest; one of the sovereign States of the Union, speaking through its Legislature, respectfully invokes your action, in a matter which concerns most intimately its whole population, and affects, directly and remotely, all its productive energies. The Attorney-General, in advising you to deny this request, has entirely misapprehended its nature, and urged you to refuse that which you were never asked to grant. The mistake made by him, and the false issue which he thus forces on the people of California, has been too readily accepted by the public Press, and by the advocates of the conflicting private interests involved, and thus, in the din and clamor of private controversy, the rights and interests of the State of California, whose representatives are meantime absent from the scene of strife, are utterly lost sight of or misrepresented.

In a case which concerns so large a body of people, which affects the vital interests of a State to which I have owed allegiance, and am still strongly attached, by ties of interest and of kindred, I feel that it cannot be presumptuous to endeavor to correct such an error; and that neither the magnitude of the cause, nor the exalted dignity of the tribunal, nor his own obscurity, should deter the humblest citizen from speaking out in favor of truth and sound policy. Such a cause can neither lose nor gain from the position of its advocate; and I therefore feel warranted in addressing you, as a simple volunteer, on behalf of the distant and injured State of California.

I have said that the Attorney-General has mistaken the meaning of the resolution. Read it. It recites:

1. That from all Congressional land legislation, the mining lands have been carefully excepted;
2. That the object and effect of this exclusion have been to encourage mining on the public lands, whereby the prosperity of California has been enhanced and developed;
3. That the State laws of California protect the right of the miner on public land;
4. That, by the State law, possession, according to local regulations, constitutes the tenure by which mining properties are held;
5. That it would be oppressive and a grievance to the people of the State to hold their mines at the will of the Federal Government;
6. That no distinction should be made between mines of gold, and of other metals;
7. That the stoppage of the New-Almaden mine by injunction, at the suit of the United States, has been productive of injury, and "*is the exercise of a power dangerous to the mining interests of the State.*"

For these reasons it was

Resolved by the Assembly, (the Senate concurring,) That our representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to use their best endeavors, at the proper department at Washington, *to procure an abandonment of the suit* wherein said injunction was issued, if the same can be done without determining the ultimate rights to said mine.

These are grave and serious reasons of public policy, and are entitled to serious consideration, and a respectful answer. Yet, although the resolution is set forth at length in the Attorney-General's report, he seems to have most strangely misconceived or lost sight of its meaning. It does not ask any Court to dissolve the injunction in question; it does not ask any one to solicit the Court to do so. The injunction is mentioned simply to point out and identify the suit referred to, and which suit you are asked to WITHDRAW AND ABANDON—not for the benefit of private claimants or defendants—such a conclusion is expressly negatived by the proviso, but because the bringing of a suit is in effect an uprooting of the internal policy and legislation of the State; because it tends to unsettle long-established rules of property sanctioned by local law; because it is wrong and impolitic in itself; because it is destructive to the interests of California, and the assertion and exercise of a power *dangerous to the State.*

Hence, when Mr. Attorney tells you that the granting or dissolving of an injunction is the function of a Court, and when he dilates on the impropriety of seeking, by any external solicitation or pressure, to influence a Court of Justice in its decisions, his observations, however just in themselves, have no reference to the question in hand. They are simply from the purpose. Having so strangely misapprehended the question proposed to him, it is not remarkable that he arrives at a conclusion adverse to the desire of the Legislature. Once his attention is called to this error, it is not to be doubted he will reconsider the matter, and, I trust, come to a different conclusion. To do so, he will not have to retract any opinion already expressed, nor need he fear any charge of inconsistency, for his report has not even approached, much less discussed the question. It is wholly occupied in proving, what nobody has denied, that you can neither decree nor dissolve an injunction, and that you should not attempt, by any interference or action of yours, to influence the decisions of a Court of Justice.

The Legislature of California, though not, as Mr. Attorney remarks, elected with special reference to their knowledge of the law, may, without violence to the theory of Republican Governments, be supposed to have been elected with reference to their knowledge of and devotion to the interests of their constituents. In fact, as they embody the legislative power, they must, as a logical necessity, be deemed to embody also the legislative wisdom of the State. Hence, limiting the proposition to what affects their own State, there is no exaggeration in the axiom laid down by Mr. Attorney, that whatever the Legislature asks in that respect *is to be presumed clearly right.* He has recognised that the *onus* is on him to show it to be clearly wrong, and having failed to do so, he must admit that the original presumption remains good, and the request of California "should be granted with alacrity."

Mr. Attorney-General has assumed throughout his report that the injunction issued in the suit is the grievance complained of, and the dissolution of it the object sought by the Legislature. That they are ignorantly asking you to dissolve it, or, if not that, then to use whatever influence you may have with the Federal Court to procure its dissolution.

The first of these requests, had they made it, would have been as preposterous as the second would have been wicked. They asked neither. Nor is there any justice in the assumption intimated by the Attorney-General—inadvertently, I hope, and not deliberately—that they designed indirectly to influence by their resolve the Court itself. The injunction, Sir, is comparatively a small affair—a mere incident. True, it throws some hundreds of industrious people out of employment, but there are no beggars in California, thank God, and these people will not starve. True, it raises the price of quicksilver, and thus taxes heavily the great industry of the State; but this could well be borne until the advent of that "good time a-coming," which "will yet make all things even." These things, therefore, though distantly alluded to in the 7th subdivision of the preamble, are not the moving considerations of the resolution. Were they all the public injury complained of, the occasion would not have been worthy of legislative intervention. The Legislature, therefore, does not complain of the injunction, or ask its dissolution, and this disposes at once of the whole argument of the Attorney-General, as based on a gross error of fact.

The act by which the people of California feel aggrieved, and which their Legislature might well deem an occasion demanding remonstrance from them, was and is the adoption of a policy by the Government which strikes at the root of the prosperity of the State, and threatens to paralyze its chief industry. For fourteen years back the mass of the population of that State have been engaged in mining on the public lands, subject to no tax or restraint from the Government. From all the land legislation of Congress the mining lands have been studiously excluded: by the wise and masterly inaction of Congress and the Executive, the State has attained in ten years a growth unparalleled in history. San Francisco is now the fourth commercial port in the Union, and will ere long be the second. California has a population double that of States ten years her seniors in the Confederacy, and polling more votes in proportion to their numbers than any State in the Union. In energetic and daring enterprise which only knows obstacles to overthrow them, and in the vigor of body and intellect which springs from a perfect manhood, they excel any equal population on the globe. The policy which has developed this extraordinary growth may well be regarded by them as essential to their welfare, and it is natural that their Legislature should promptly take alarm at the first indication of a change.

Millions of dollars have been invested in California in mining and its accessories, such as ditches, canals, dams, and the like, ALL ON THE PUBLIC LANDS. Capital is invited from abroad for the construction of similar works, and the security offered for it is the settled policy of the Government, that mining, and all its incidents, shall, on the public lands, be free. The confidence inspired by the hitherto settled adherence to that policy has received a rude shock from a suit brought by the Attorney-General, to arrest the operations of the New-Almaden miners, which suit is based on the allegation that they are mining on public land, and on the principle, now first asserted, that TO MINE AND REMOVE THE ORE FROM PUBLIC LAND IN CALIFORNIA IS WASTE, RESTRAINABLE, BY INJUNCTION, AT THE SUIT OF THE UNITED STATES. It is this principle which is dangerous and alarming to California. The suit against the New-Almaden miners is too evidently the commencement of a new and retrograde policy by the general Government. On nothing less can it be justified for a moment. Enemies, and the uncharitable, account for the Attorney-General's conduct in bringing it, by insinuations of personal enmity, favoritism, or interest, but you can not accept that explanation of it, nor have the Legislature of California been so uncharitable or discourteous as to suggest or assume it. They trace his public conduct to motives of public policy. They see that, in contemplation of law, the prosecution of this suit means, and inevitably must mean, a total change of Government policy, on a subject, to them all-important. That it inevitably foreshadows the intention henceforth to assert the right and duty of the Government to restrain mining on all the public lands of California as waste; and they see in the inauguration of this new policy a speedy farewell to her hitherto unexampled prosperity and growth.

Hence it is that the Legislature addressed itself to the Federal Government, and asked, not that the injunction be dissolved, *but that the suit which initiated this destructive policy be abandoned and withdrawn forever.*

The dissolution of this injunction, comfortable and satisfactory as it might be to the individual miners, would not content, nor even concern, the people of California. The suit, asserting, as it does, a change of policy on the part of Government, on a subject of such vital concern, is in itself a STANDING MENACE TO ALL THE MINING ENTERPRISES OF THE STATE, and the people feel that while it remains in Court, not one dollar of capital from abroad can be induced to seek profit in their development.* These are, in brief, the reasons which moved the Legislature, as indicated in the preamble, to their resolve, and they are reasons, the importance of which cannot well be exaggerated.

"An injunction," says the Attorney-General, "can only be decreed by a Court; to dissolve it is not less exclusively a judicial function." This is perfectly true; and it is equally true that "an action can only be instituted by a plaintiff, and to withdraw it is no less exclusively that plaintiff's function." The Attorney-General has erred in supposing that the Legislature ask a dissolution of the injunction, and hence his censure of their application to you in the premises is unfounded. They do ask AN ABANDONMENT OF THE SUIT, and they rightly apply to you, Mr. President, who *alone*, as plaintiff, can direct its discontinuance.

The Attorney-General makes other mistakes, quite as serious as the misapprehension I have adverted to. He confounds the lively controversy he is now enjoying with the Mexican claimants of the New-Almaden mine, and their friends and advocates, with the remonstrance of the people of California against a policy destructive of their rights and interests. He goes into a lengthy discussion as to the title of the land in which the mine lies, the Mexican grants affecting it, &c., and forgetting that it is not the mine-owners who here address you, nor any body in their behalf, but the Legislature of the State; that they discuss, not his private controversy with these gentlemen, but a grave and important question of public policy, he says: "The effort of the parties, their agent and friends, to sink the question of title, is a strong moral circumstance against them." What parties? What agent? What friends? Is it possible that these words have been deliberately written of the Legislature of a sovereign State, by the first law-officer of the Government, and in an official communication to the President? Has California sunk so low in your estimation that such unworthy motives may be deliberately laid at the door of her Legislature, by a Cabinet officer, without rebuke? If not, the only escape or apology for the Attorney-General or yourself is a confusion of ideas on his part. He has so long contended with giants and enchanters in this New-Almaden controversy, that, like Don Quixote's, his imagination converts windmills into similar foes, and leads him to rip open the wine-skins of his friendly host, in his frenzy to shed the blood of his enemies.

The Legislature of California are not to be set down as the friends or agents of any man or set of men, nor do they seek to sink the question of title. To assert and vindicate the principle and policy they contend for, they must and do assume the title to be in the United States. That is the very gist of their complaint. The private controversy as to title is indifferent to them, and they expressly ignore all interest in it. Californians claim the right to mine on any land, public or private. The mine, with them, belongs to the discoverer and worker, no matter who owns the land. Such has been the law of California since it was part of the dominions of Spain—ever since it had laws. It has been tacitly acquiesced in so far as the public lands are concerned by five successive Congresses, and your two immediate predecessors in the Presidency. Long experience has demonstrated its wisdom, and the Legislature of California protests earnestly against any action of the General Government in conflict with it.

Nor will that Legislature, or the people of that State, be diverted from this remonstrance and protest by the plausible insinuation in the Attorney-General's report, that the individuals against whom he has leveled this experimental blow, are of bad character, unworthy of favor, land forgers, perjurers, contumacious aliens, and the like. If they have committed crimes, there are laws for their punishment, and they are men well known and easily found. The denial of a right to mine on the public land is not a punishment known to the law, and cannot be tolerated. It would necessarily be arbitrary in its character, depend simply on the will of the Executive officer, and in enforcing it, judgment and sentence would of necessity (as in the Almaden case) precede accusation and trial. The people of California will not hold their right to mine on the public domain under any tenure so frail and degrading as a certificate of good character from any Federal officer, no matter how exalted. Many bad men might obtain such, and many good men be refused it.

Nor is alienage a disqualification to mine. Thousands of aliens are constantly employed in it, among whom are the numerous Chinese, to whom the courts even deny the right to become citizens. The industry of the miners is the life-blood of the community, and whether they toil for a pittance or realize a fortune, the State, which is enriched by their labors, traces all her prosperity to the principle of free mining on the public lands.

The ingenious suggestion at the end of Mr. Attorney's report, that the mine should be given away to American citizens, has the merit of novelty, and is at first sight plausible; but I fear, Mr. President, it will be found impracticable. On the principles indicated in the report it would clearly have to be given to the *most deserving.* How shall he be found? How judged on his merits? Shall his political principles or religious convictions be considered, or only his moral conduct or mining skill? Shall "complexional disabilities" be regarded in the proposed "shaking of the superflux," or shall it be distributed to black and white alike? How if a man be a good Democrat, but an unskillful miner?

You must long since have realized the embarrassment of distributing the patronage—Collectorships, Marshalships, Consulships, &c.—already at your disposal. The offices you have bestowed have made you hosts of enemies, and not a few ungrateful friends, besides subjecting you to solicitation, ever disagreeable to a generous mind. Your vigorous constitution has happily withstood so far the importunity for patronage and preferment which is said to have hastened the death of two of your distinguished predecessors. But if you had in addition to "shake the superflux" of this rich fifteen million California plum to the most deserving American citizen, one might well fear that even your tried powers would yield under the heavy task, and that you would give up the ghost, deploring, like Midas, the possession of a source of wealth, bringing such endless tribulation in its train.

The policy of free mining on the public lands, Mr. President, has not only been highly beneficial to California, but, by giving rise to a vast production of gold, has exercised a potent influence on the industry and commerce of the world. That policy has more than the tacit acquiescence of Congress; express provisos in the extension of the general land system to California, have protected it. It is conformable to the system of land tenures in the State, which Congress, as a proprietor, is bound to respect. The Legislature and the people of California do not think that a policy of such moment and so sanctioned should be changed, or subject to change, at the arbitrary discretion of any Federal Executive officer. They have, through their delegation in both Houses of Congress, addressed you a respectful remonstrance and protest against the attempt by this New-Almaden suit to do so. They are entitled to a respectful and pertinent answer. To put them off by telling them that you cannot conscientiously attempt to influence the decision of a Court of Justice, which alone can grant or dissolve an injunction, is not to answer, but to insult them by a mere shuffle and evasion. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

I am, Sir, most re[illegible]
JOHN T. DOYLE.

*Not less than $60,000,000 of English capital alone has been, up to this time, invested in quartz mining.

Christian Sufferers.

Relief for the Destitute.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since the last report:

George	$1 00	Hallis Evangel'n	26 00
Rev. H. D. Ward	5 00	Farmington, Me.	5 00
Alexandria	20 00	Pres. Ch., Augusta, Ill.	
Rossie, N. Y.	7 00	Jas. S. Wells, Austin,	
D., Baltimore	50 00	Texas	9 50
Samuel N. Kilgore,		Ref'd Dutch Ch., (Dr.	
Lower Chanceford, Pa.	1 00	Hutton's) Wash. Sq.	128 57
Mrs. R. A. Reed, Lower		Christ's Ch., Forrest-	
Chanceford, Penn.	1 00	port, N. Y.	10 00
S. Y. T.	5 00	J. P. B.	3 00
E. J. M.	3 00	John Sneid	1 00
J. M. M.	5 00	A Lady	2 00
Friends, Augusta	12 00	J. B.	2 00
T. N. P.	3 00	1st Cong'l Soc'y, Wil-	
W., Detroit	5 00	liamstown, Mass.	55 42
P. W. Elmolr, Sher-		Staunton, Va.	2 00
burn	10 00	Tallmadge, Benev. As.	25 00
St. James' (Epis.) Ch.,		G. Wolcott	10 00
Newtown, L. I.	23 23	Ref. Dutch Ch. New-	
First Cong'al Ch. and		ton, L. I.	50 00
Soc'y, Spr'g'd, Mass.	57 25		
Total			$530 48
Previously acknowledged			$15,610 77
Total			$16,141 28

WM. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 96 Front-street.

Late Importations, &c.

We are now in receipt of our large importations, in the way of
COATINGS,
VESTINGS,
PANTALOONERY,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
For Fall and Winter wear.

They are the choicest selections to be found in the French, German and English markets.

We also invite attention to our very extensive stock of Fashionable Clothing for men and boys. It contains a great variety of styles and fabrics to be found nowhere else.

All of which we offer at extremely low prices.

An early selection is respectfully recommended, as the demand is already very large.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway,
Corner of Warren-st.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.'s
SEWING MACHINES,
WITH BINDERS, CORDERS, AND ALL OTHER RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

The WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company would ask the candid attention of the public, and especially of that more immediately represented by the NEW-YORK TIMES, to the fact that the WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine has uniformly received the highest commendations from all classes of society, whether for the use of
FAMILIES,
DRESS-MAKERS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST MAKERS, OR
TAILORS GENERALLY.

THE LOCK-STITCH MADE BY THESE MACHINES is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on both sides of the seam—the only stitch that is approved by families and manufacturers of sewed goods. This fact being borne in mind, every candid person must be convinced that the WHEELER & WILSON Machine is the only one to purchase, whether for private use or for earning a livelihood by sewing for others.

OFFICE NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Gas Fixtures.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,

in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Senator Hammond on Sewing Machines.

"I take pleasure in saying that the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Balmoral Boots.

These excellent, durable, neat, elegant, healthy, Fall and Winter articles can now be obtained at CANTRELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR CHILDREN.—CANTRELL has a full supply of "feet-covering" for the young, from the misses' "dancing slippers" to the "patent leather" of Young America.

FRENCH CALF-SKIN BOOTS.—Gentlemen experience no difficulty in making their selections of promenade and dress boots at CANTRELL'S. His assortment is very large, embracing an immense variety.

PRICES.—CANTRELL sells cheaper and better boots, shoes, gaiters and slippers than any other dealer in town.

LOCALITY.—CANTRELL'S is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., convenient of access to the residents of the "West End," and the sojourners at all the fashionable hotels.

Cahill & Wood, successors to S. Cahill, are selling their Balmoral Boots for Ladies at $3 50; House Slippers, 75 cents to $1. A large and extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes for ladies, gentlemen and Misses, Boys and children, at moderate prices.

CAHILL & WOOD,
No. 627 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

"A Clear Complexion" is Desired by all Ladies. Use PHALON'S "Snow White Oriental Cream." This article is without a rival as a beautifier of the skin and complexion. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers in the United States. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Styles—Bird, No. 49 Nassau-st.—Gentlemen's Hats of the Fall Patterns, uniting elegance of style with superior fabric, are now ready for examination and sale.

BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!

GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Eureka Sewing Machines—Price $50,
Can now be purchased and paid for
IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

White, the Hatter, has Introduced the Hiawatha Soft Hat, the most popular hat of Paris; also, the National Guard Hat and Children's Fancy Hats, at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Polar Refrigerator is the best.—*Scientific American.* It was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the United States Fair, Cincinnati, 1860. Manufactured by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

Taylor's New Saloon.

WILLIAM TAYLOR having recently refitted and embellished in elegant style his Saloon at No. 535 Broadway, is prepared to receive his friends and the public.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

HEDDEN—KING.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Mr. WARREN R. HEDDEN to Miss MARY A. KING, both of this City.

SAMMIS—BALDWIN.—In Huntington, L. I., by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, WARREN B. SAMMIS to ROSALIE BALDWIN, daughter of John A. Baldwin, Esq.

REDWAY—LINNELL.—In Newark, on Sunday evening, Sept. 30, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, Mr. THOS. H. R. REDWAY, of this City, to Mrs. KATE LINNELL, of Newark.

THATCHER—ROCKWELL.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Thursday, Sept. 27, at St. Michael's Church, by Rev. W. S. Southgate, THOMAS F. THATCHER, of Kansas City, Mo., and MARY K., only daughter of Dr. W. H. Rockwell, of the former place.

DIED.

BUHLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, Mr. CHRISTIAN BUHLER, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 East Broadway, without further notice.

YOUNGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, ROSCRUS, youngest son of David L. and Caroline A. Youngs, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 646 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 29, after a short and severe illness, Mr. ROBERT VAIL, aged 45 years, 2 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers-in-law, George B., James M., and John M. Whitfield, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 55 Ludlow-st., without further notice. His remains will be interred in Cemetery of the Evergreens.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

TRICKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL TRICKEY, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Pike-st.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, suddenly, of scarlet fever, ANNA FRANCES, only daughter of Francis J. and Anna F. Ogden, aged 9 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] 20th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LANG.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of [illegible] father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ East 23d-st., JAMES LANG, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, George Armstrong, No. 195½ [illegible] East 23d-st., without further notice.

COOK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 30, after a short illness, ALATHEA COOK, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her nephew, John E. Shepard, No. 376 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

BURR.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Oct. 1, ANNIE L. BURR, youngest daughter of Wm. H. and the late Lucinda J. Burr, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 132 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Oct. 2.

CLARKSON.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, PHEBE R., wife of Matthew Clarkson, Jr., and daughter of John Ditmas.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, at Flatbush, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock. Cars leave the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

LIVINGSTON.—At her residence, Staatsburgh, Dutchess County, on Friday, Sept. 28, MARGARET LEWIS, daughter of Major-Gen. Morgan Lewis, and widow of Maturin Livingston, in the 81st year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at St. James' Church, Hyde Park, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hyde-park Station on the arrival of the 7:20 A. M. train from New-York.

VANDEWATER.—In Fordham, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 1, MRS. MARTHA L., relict of Abraham Vandewater, aged 81 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Clarkson, and of her sons-in-law, Hugh Mactarlane and Dr. A. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Berrien, at Fordham, at 3½ o'clock P. M., this day.

CLARK.—On Monday, Oct. 1, WM. CLARK, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Due notice will be given in the papers of the time of his funeral.

WORRALL.—At Saratoga Springs, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, WADE ARTHUR, only son of Wade B. and Caroline E. Worrall, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 151 West 22d-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 2d inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood for interment on Wednesday morning.

FARRAND.—In Stratford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 26, after a short illness, JOSEPH FARRAND, of this City, aged 64 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 467, Oct. 1, 1860.
17, 24, 74, 10, 28, 22, 65, 60, 44, 20, 50, 54, 34.

Class No. 468, Oct. 1, 1860.
19, 68, 5, 2, 61, 41, 70, 18, 32, 57, 23, 55, 47, 44.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Oct. 1, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

SETH JONES
INTRODUCES
HIMSELF.

"How do do? How do do? Aint frightened I hope; it's nobody but me.
SETH JONES,
FROM
NEW-HAMPSHIRE."
BEADLE DIME NOVELS, NO. 8.
SETH JONES;
OR THE
CAPTIVES OF THE FRONTIER.
THE BEST STORY OF THE DAY.

123 pages, complete, only ten cents.
FOR SALE AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.

BALLOU'S

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented Nov. 1, 1859.

A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

Sent by express to any part of the United States upon receipt, per mail, of the following measures, which will insure a perfect fit, for $12, $15, $18, and $24 per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts. The measures are as follows:

Neck—The distance around it. *Yoke*—The measures from the points of each shoulder. *Sleeve*—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent. *Breast*—Distance around the body, under the armpits. *Waist*—Distance around. Also, the length of the shirt.

By sending the above measures we can guarantee you a perfect fit of our new style of the
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.

Also, Importers and Deal

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of doing fine washing and fluting; has six years' reference. Apply at No. 204 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A PROTESTANT ENGlish young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing; understands her duties perfectly. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; can operate on a sewing machine, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; she understands her business perfectly in every branch; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation to do chamber work and waiting, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing or to take care of children, and to do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Call at No. 289 West 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid in a first-class private family; is experienced in clear starching and French fluting; would do plain sewing if required; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 74 3d-av., near 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objections to do chamberwork and assist in the care of grown children; the best of City recommendations for either situation. Can be seen at No. 306 7th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 212 East 21st-st., first-floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very respectable young woman of sober and industrious habits, a situation as chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 89 6th-av., third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid, without washing, or waitress; she can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 132 East 10th-st., who will give her a good recommendation.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 228 East 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 499 3d-av., between 30th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do general housework; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 206 16th-st., near 9th-av., front room, 2d floor. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for five days at No. 86 4th-av., corner of Astor-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do light waiting or chamberwork, and take care of children; best of references. Apply at No. 85 East 16th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Scotch woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine handress in a private family; best of City references given. Call for two days, at 202 East 19th-st., third floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and laundress, or cook; has good City references from last place. Call at No. 164 West 40th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid, and fine washer and ironer. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendation from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid, or as thorough waitress, in a small private family; first-class City reference; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 42 West 14th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference from where she has resided for seven years. Call at No. 129 West 30th-st., one door from the corner of Broadway; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable Protestant, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 44 East 22d-st., between Madison and 4th Avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at the house on 3d-av., two doors north of 47th-st., right-hand side of the way.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as children's nurse and to do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen for two days, at No. 300 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and is capable of taking the entire charge of a kitchen; is a good meat and pastry cook; also, a good baker of bread and all kinds of dessert; has good reference from her last employer. Apply at No. 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands the preparation of jellies, soups and game; very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived six years in one family; no objections to go some distance from the City; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 61 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first-class cook. Understands her business well. Can be seen for two days, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 till 4. Apply at No. 560 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK CAN BE HAD, with the best of City reference from her last place, at Mrs. SHENK'S Sewing Repository, No. 22 East 12th-st. Also a good chambermaid and seamstress at the above place. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 191 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook in a gentleman's family; one who understands her business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 248 6th-av., over the bakery, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 49 West 27th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, a situation as cook in a private gentleman's family; none need apply that wants washing done. Call at No. 212 Spring and Mulberry sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as first-class cook; fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO IS A professed French, American and English cook, wants a situation in a first-class family; best of City references given. Call at No. 22 Dominick-st., corner of Varick, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-rate cook; she understands her business in all its parts and can produce the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 2 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as good cook; wages $10; good City reference. Call corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., second floor, (No. 63.)

AS COOK, &C.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Wanted, situations by two young women, thoroughly competent and economising, one as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; both wish to live in the same family; each has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable women; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; has been excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, in a private family, who understands soups, meat, poultry and game, pastry and bread; willing to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 68 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, and to wash and iron in a small private family; can give City reference, or reference from last employer. Call at No. 222 Greenwich-st., top floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook and excellent washer and ironer. The best of reference as to character from the last place. Apply at No. 331 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., first floor. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; has filled the same situations in the City of London for several years. Call at No. 133 West 10th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A FIRST-RATE COOK WANTS a situation in a private family; would assist with washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 242 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 342 West 35th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable women, situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress and chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; both wish to live in the same family; each has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTed, by two respectable women; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references given. Call at or address No. 144 East 21st-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; both wish to live in the same family; each has three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, a situation; understands all kinds of French cooking; best of references given. Apply at No. 122 20th-st., near 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 168 16th-st., between Avenues C and B, for two days.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Families in want of help will find every day at our establishment a very large number of the neatest and most respectable servants of every capacity (Protestant and others); many of these girls have been known to the proprietors for a long time; can also refer to Brooklyn families with whom they have lived; none but respectable servants are admitted, and our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.
MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUation wanted by a widow lady to superintend the cooking and housekeeping in a small family, or widower and family; is of steady habits, and understands the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has lived many years as above; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn referen ces

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dress maker; understands cutting and fitting, also ladies hair dressing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits lady's dresses and arranges hair; does up fine muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; she is of a kind, willing disposition, and faithful; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business. Apply at No. 193 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock on Oct. 2, and from 12 to 5 on the 3d.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a smart, tidy young woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Also one as good plain cook and to wash and iron. The best of City reference can be seen until engaged, at No. 5 Patchen-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent bread-baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as competent laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 463 6th-av., northwest corner 26th-st., entrance in 26th-st.

AS MILLINER.—A YOUNG PERSON, FROM A first-class establishment in London, wishes a situation as milliner in a good house. Can be seen at No. 137 East 26th-st. Good references. F. G.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to care children and tend or wait on an old lady and sew; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days, at No. 803 Broadway in the store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, where she lives.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children; is a very competent infant's nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young baby; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, Room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can embroider nicely; reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 Hammond-st., third floor, back rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 77 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 148 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 5 West 31st-st.; best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a nice, respectable Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Also, a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters want places, one as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as competent waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Intitute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, in a private family, by a steady, respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the very best English and New-York City reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209, *Times* Office. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation as clerk, book-keeper, bartender, or in a grocery store; can make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 32 Mulberry st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or groom and coachman, in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe; is fully competent to undertake the management of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Letters addressed to W. L. M., care of Richard Campbell, No. 50 4th-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years' experience and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, 38 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman who has had long experience with families of distinction in England, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the best of establishments in this City. Will be found strictly honest, sober and trustworthy. Has good City references. Address R. S., No. 170 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last 13 years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address D. A., Box No. 262 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fox's harness-store, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver, and fully competent in every respect; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for 3 days, at No. 109 West 25th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young man, with best of City references; country preferred. Address P. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a competent man; understands his business; can give the best of City reference; no objections to go South. Address J. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man—a Protestant. Will make himself generally useful and can produce most satisfactory testimonials. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 219 Bowery, in the harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he has long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objections to the country, or would go South. Address J. F., at Mr. Handfield's, cor. 27th-st. and Broadway, No. 1,158, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in town or country; has lately come from the country. Apply at No. 32 Mulberry-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, a good hostler, desires a situation. Can give good references. No objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 3,571 Post-office, for two days.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young, smart, active man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Apply at 5 Broadway, Café Français.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation; understands all kinds of French cooking; best of references given. Apply at No. 122 20th-st., near 3d-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as good cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 168 16th-st., between Avenues C and B, for two days.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS.—Families in want of help will find every day at our establishment a very large number of the neatest and most respectable servants of every capacity (Protestant and others); many of these girls have been known to the proprietors for a long time; can also refer to Brooklyn families with whom they have lived; none but respectable servants are admitted, and our entire business conducted on principles of strict honor.
MANNING & CO.,
No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUation wanted by a widow lady to superintend the cooking and housekeeping in a small family, or widower and family; is of steady habits, and understands the entire charge of a gentleman's house; has lived many years as above; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 148 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY DEsirous of procuring a really good, faithful domestic for general work, or as good plain cook and first-class washer and ironer, can be suited by applying at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; the best of Brooklyn referen ces

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman as lady's maid and dress maker; understands cutting and fitting, also ladies hair dressing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 3d-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 33 East 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits lady's dresses and arranges hair; does up fine muslins; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; she is of a kind, willing disposition, and faithful; satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 177 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as laundress, who fully understands her business. Apply at No. 193 Madison-av., from 9 to 12 o'clock on Oct. 2, and from 12 to 5 on the 3d.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a smart, tidy young woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Also one as good plain cook and to wash and iron. The best of City reference can be seen until engaged, at No. 5 Patchen-place, in 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as good washer and ironer, and plain cook; is an excellent bread-baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 23 State-st., between Furman and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as competent laundress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Best City reference from last place. Call at No. 463 6th-av., northwest corner 26th-st., entrance in 26th-st.

AS MILLINER.—A YOUNG PERSON, FROM A first-class establishment in London, wishes a situation as milliner in a good house. Can be seen at No. 137 East 26th-st. Good references. F. G.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to care children and tend or wait on an old lady and sew; best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days, at No. 803 Broadway in the store, between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 87 St. Mark's-place, where she lives.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady person as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children; is a very competent infant's nurse; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 263 7th-av., near 27th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young baby; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, Room No. 1. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and can embroider nicely; reference given. Can be seen at No. 84 Hammond-st., third floor, back rooms.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 77 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as lady's maid; is willing to travel. Good City references. Apply at No. 148 Spring-st., in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery. Call for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived for two years, No. 5 West 31st-st.; best of City reference.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a nice, respectable Protestant girl as seamstress in a private family; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Also, a young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at their present employer's, No. 19 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS — CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters want places, one as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call at 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., rear.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young girl as competent waitress, with good City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 East 26th-st., second floor, back room.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY'S Offices, late Bible House, have removed to the spacious rooms, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, extending through to 8th-st., near Broadway, where may be found a large assortment of first-class domestics, with investigated characters and qualifications. German and French help always on hand for City or country. The French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Intitute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, in a private family, by a steady, respectable Englishman; thoroughly understands his business. Can produce the very best English and New-York City reference. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 209, *Times* Office. Can be heard of for one week.

AS CLERK, BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTed, a situation as clerk, book-keeper, bartender, or in a grocery store; can make himself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 32 Mulberry st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, or groom and coachman, in a gentleman's family, by an active, steady man, in the prime of life, who is an experienced servant in his several duties, having lived for many years with some of the first families in Europe; is fully competent to undertake the management of hunters; has no objection to any part of the country; is a Protestant, and can be recommended. Letters addressed to W. L. M., care of Richard Campbell, No. 50 4th-av., for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a young Englishman of many years' experience and understands his business thoroughly, and can be strictly relied upon for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness; best of reference from his last place. Can be seen at the veterinary surgeon's, 38 East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs., or a letter addressed to W. P., will be attended to for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Englishman who has had long experience with families of distinction in England, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of the best of establishments in this City. Will be found strictly honest, sober and trustworthy. Has good City references. Address R. S., No. 170 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, strictly temperate, single man; is an excellent groom, careful and experienced driver, and can be well recommended as such by his late employers for the last 13 years in this City; has no objection to City or country. Address D. A., Box No. 262 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly, and is a good groom and careful driver; best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Fox's harness-store, No. 1,084 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man as coachman or groom in a private family; is a careful driver, and fully competent in every respect; can give the best City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, for 3 days, at No. 109 West 25th st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS coachman, by a young man, with best of City references; country preferred. Address P. M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a competent man; understands his business; can give the best of City reference; no objections to go South. Address J. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man—a Protestant. Will make himself generally useful and can produce most satisfactory testimonials. Address J. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman, by a young man who understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, or call or address at No. 219 Bowery, in the harness shop.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he has long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has good City reference; no objections to the country, or would go South. Address J. F., at Mr. Handfield's, cor. 27th-st. and Broadway, No. 1,158, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, as situation as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in town or country; has lately come from the country. Apply at No. 32 Mulberry-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A YOUNG man, a good hostler, desires a situation. Can give good references. No objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. 3,571 Post-office, for two days.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUation by a young, smart, active man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly; has no objection to the country. Apply at 5 Broadway, Café Français.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS CUSTODIAN.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's country-seat or a farm during the Winter; is willing to go to any part of the country. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 40 1st-av., rear building.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation as farmer and gardener, by a thorough practical man (married); wife is a good dairy-woman. Can give good recommendations. Protestants. Apply at or address Z., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first-class gardener, who has filled some of the best places in Europe and America, and has obtained a great number of prizes for the finest grapes under glass, greenhouse plants, flowers and vegetables; his testimonials and references will show his superior abilities as a practical gardener, in all its various branches. Address P. R. GARDENER, at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John-st., New-York, who has known the advertiser long.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in every department, and can give good references as to character and competency. Call on or address a note to GARDENER, Mr. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—A TEMPERATE, HONEST man wants a situation as porter in a store; has a good knowledge of working machinery; is willing to make himself useful; six years' reference from his present employer, in Beekman-st.; satisfactory reason given for leaving. Address GEO. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS USEFUL BOY.—WANTED, BY A BOY OF 17, a place as a driver, or a penman, or anything else that he can make a living at; has had years' experience in the above capacities. Can give the best of references required. Address M. U. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and has good City reference. Call at or address E. B., No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., in the harness and trunk store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call, or address E. W., at No. 358 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by one who perfectly understands his duties; can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at Corwin's, No. 300 Broadway, corner 20th-st.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—WANTED, A situation as waiter or footman by a young Englishman, just arrived from London; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 5 Broadway, Café Français.

AS WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—A YOUNG Englishman, just arrived from London, wishes a situation; he understands his business thoroughly, and has served in families of high standing. Apply at No. 500 Broadway, Café Français.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A PLUMBER'S book-keeper; one that will make himself useful, and understands the business. Address PLUMBER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG girl, from 14 to 16 years of age, to take care of a young child, and, if required, to do plain sewing; must furnish good references. Call at No. 2 Rush-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROUGHly understands her business, and can bring good City references. Apply on Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 37 West 19th-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOman, to cook, wash and iron. Apply, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 300 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WANTed, to do general housework in a private family; must be willing to do whatever is required; good reference needed. Call at No. 2 Rust-st., near Bedford-av., Williamsburgh, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A STEADY, EXperienced Protestant woman, who is a good seamstress, of a social and obliging disposition, accustomed to wait upon a lady; willing to assist with light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful in the family. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 29 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, about 17 or 18, in a flour and provision store; one from the country preferred; must come well recommended for honesty; salary, first year, $75 and board. Any young man from the country, wishing to learn the business, this is a good chance. Address SHERWOOD, No. 472 3d-av.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

TWO BINDER'S APPRENTICES.—TO Bookbinders—Wanted, two boys from 16 to 18 years of age to work under instructions in a bindery. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS but recently concluded an engagement as teacher in the family of the Governor of a Western State, and who is fully competent to teach music, French and English, desires a situation in a private family. No objection to go South. Highest references given. Address E. M., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, for one week.

A MUSIC TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, A perfect pianist and player, pupil from the first masters, from Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter; French private lessons, reading, writing, and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address S. M., Station D., Post-office, Bible House. Best references if required.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, A GRADUATE O

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF
SUPERB OIL-PAINTINGS,
Late the property of the late Mr. Louis Pfeiffer,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
AT THE GALLERIES OF THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
No. — 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.,
On the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY,
Oct. 8 and 9,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening.

The collection comprises a large altar-piece painted (1670) by Erasmus Quillinus. Two portraits undoubtedly by Rembrandt, purchased at the late King of Holland's sales. Landscapes and figures by Berghem, Holy Family, attributed to Rubens, fruit by Vannes, &c., &c.
MODERN PAINTINGS.

By Henry F. Schaeffels, in the style of Louis XIV. Cattle pieces by Dielman and Tellaggerny. Marine Views by Musin, De Brackeller, Ford, Landscapes, Tableaux, and figures by Heine, Lingig, Van Hoog, De Keyser, Nobeus, Leconite, Morel, Fatie, Baumes, Matteson, Otto, Meyer, Reinhard, Gerard, Honthors and many other celebrated masters. The above valuable collection is now on exhibition at the Galleries of the National Academy of Design, from 8 A. M. until 1 P. M., every day and even ing until the sale, when they will be positively sold without any reserve to the highest bidder.

N. B.—The above offers an opportunity never before met with to purchasers to obtain fine works of Art, and the public are respectfully invited to examine them, as they will be positively sold as above without reserve.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By order of Hon. D. P. Ingraham, Judge of Supreme Court.
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock,
At the salesrooms, No. 5½ Pine-st.
Comprising the entire furniture of a first-class house. Rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, valuable original oil-paintings by eminent masters, richly gilt French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; richly carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocatelle and velvet plush; rosewood etageres, centre and work tables, wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a large lot of crockery, China, glass, cutlery and silver plated ware, card tables, beds, bedding, linen, &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of housekeepers, as the furniture is all in prime order, and will be sold without any reserve, by order of Receiver. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEATS AT NEWBURGH.—Supreme Court sale in partition.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on the premises at Newburgh, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, without any reserve eight splendid building sites for first-class country seats, belonging to the estate of William Thayer, deceased, without reserve. S. W. Fullerton, Jr., Esq., Referee. The property is situated two miles north of the Village of Newburgh, on the bank of the Hudson River, and each parcel commanding a splendid view of the river and surrounding country for more than thirty miles. There are two lots of 13 acres each, two lots of 8 acres each, one of 2½ acres, one of 7 acres, one of 10 acres and one of 17 acres, comprising river, mountain and inland scenery. The view is said by competent judges to surpass anything on the Hudson River. The lot of seven acres contains a vineyard of about 1,000 Catawba and Isabella grapevines in full bearing. The ten acre lot has a stone farm house and barns, and a large orchard. The seventeen-acre lot has a never failing stream of water through the centre. The premises are surrounded by the splendid country seats of Warren Delano, Jr., J. Burton, G. A. Elliott, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. Page, W. H. Edwards, F. Deming and others. As the view is superior to any on the river, in a first-class neighborhood, easy of access, and the land in the vicinity yearly increasing in value, an opportunity is offered to persons seeking a fine location for a country seat on the Hudson River which may never again occur with equal inducements. Title perfect. Terms: Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance on the 1st November, when the deeds will be delivered. Maps of the property can be obtained from the Auctioneer, or of John S. Thayer, Esq., at Newburgh. Trains leave Chambers-st. every day at 7:20 A. M., and stop at Fishkill opposite. Steamer leaves foot of Jay-st. at 7 o'clock each day. Can return by steamer or railroad at almost any hour after the sale. The steamer *Thos. Powell* leaves every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, foot of Jay-st.

A. M. CRISTADORO, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTADORO, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of an importer and dealer, comprising a large assortment of English full jeweled patent and three-quarter plate levers, suitable for the South American and Havana markets; also, gold hunting 18-karat double-time Nickle-movement levers, Nickle-movement chronometers and self-winding levers, from the celebrated manufactories of Brilliman & Co., Losada, Bretting Freres, Yates, Beesley, Robinson, and others; ladies' gold hunting, diamond and enameled watches, silver plaqua detached levers, large assortment of English silver hunting full jeweled patent levers, also silver hunting and open face duplex detached levers and cylinders, together with a rich line of diamond goods, consisting of cluster and single stone diamonds, pearl and ruby rings, pins, earrings, studs, sets, crosses, &c.; also, 1,500 dwt. of heavy fine gold guard chains; also, 75 dozen gold pens and pencil cases. Terms cash. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to auctioneer. The trade are respectfully invited to attend. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite covered in crimson reps, do. covered in damask, brocatel, oak extension dining table, oak chairs covered in green leather, do. couches, mahogany bookcase, one rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, mahogany do., mahogany sofas and tête-à-têtes, mahogany card tables, cane-seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, mahogany do., mahogany marble-top washstands, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, inflation oak cottage settees, gilt frame mirrors, mantel do., chandeliers, together with a large assortment of other furniture, and kitchen furniture, which will be enumerated in the catalogue.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CHOICE OLD WINES BELONGING TO the late Stephen Whitney at Auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Bowling Green, corner of State-st., the stock of very old Maderia wine belonging to the late Stephen Whitney, embracing James Gordon Dunn, 1785; Farquhar, 1791; Bramin, 1825 and '26; Howard, 1809; March & Benson, 1816; Pomona, 1829; Monterio, 1828; Cavelho, 1830; choice South-side Madeira and Cetino, &c. These wines will be guaranteed as that of the above private stock and none other will be offered. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL TO-MOR- ROW, (Wednesday,) Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Ann-st., and No. 113 Fulton-st., between William and Nassau sts., a large and desirable assortment of furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in plush and brocatelle; rosewood library and secretary bookcases, sofas, chairs, tête-a-têtes, extension dining and marble-top centre tables, dining chairs, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattrasses, palliasses, lounges, wardrobes, &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder, by order of assignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF PAPER-HANGINGS TO THE TRADE.—WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 3 and 4, at 9 o'clock A.M. precisely, at No. 15 Murray-street, near Broadway, New-York, a large and general assortment of rich wall papers, French decorations, gold and velvet papers and borders, including a variety of low-priced satin papers, blanks, &c. The sale is peremptory, without reserve, and without regard to weather, and the goods will be sold in such lots to suit purchasers, with a privilege to dealers. Catalogues ready and the goods on view on Tuesday afternoon.

JOHN T. AUCHINCLOSS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SALE OF PAPER-hangings, window-shades, cornices, upholstery goods, which was to have taken place at No. 262 Hudson-st., will be sold THIS DAY positively, by him, at 10½ A. M., at same place.

N. B.—Store fixtures will be sold, and store to let. By order, W. H. MORRISON, Assignee. AUCHINCLOSS & RADFORD, Auctioneers.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION, BY RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the largest and best selection of goods that has been offered this season, to which we call the attention of City and country dealers. Catalogues and samples ready on morning of sale.

AT PUBLIC SALE—NO. 38 WEST SEVEN-teenth-st., the elegant first-class brown stone front house and lot, built by day's work and in perfect order, will be sold on Friday next, 5th of October, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, under a foreclosure of a mortgage. Inquire of AUGUSTUS SHOTWELL, 38 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, fancy toilet ware, &c., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st.; large catalogue sale of Edwards, white granite, edged, dipt and C. C. ware, in lots for dealers, well packed for shipping.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 139 West Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., the contents of a four-story house, comprising a general assortment of furniture, bedding, &c., a good assortment for dealers and others. The house to let.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock, a carriage in good running order.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock at noon, for furnishing the new Primary School in Oliver-st., in said Ward, with Perley's Patent School furniture, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EUGENE SHINE,
CHARLES J. DOUGHERTY, } Committee.
JOHN SHEA,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until FRIDAY, the 5th day of October, 1860, for the purchase by the Corporation of a lot, for the use of Engine Company No. 30, to be located within the following boundaries: Franklin-st., Laight, Hudson and Greenwich sts. Proposals to contain a diagram of the property offered, with dimensions, locality and character of improvements, if any. Payment will be made in cash on giving a satisfactory title. The right is reserved to reject any proposals if the interests of the Corporation require it. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Sept. 28, 1860.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]
OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received by payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

FOR SALE.
State of Missouri Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.
Illinois River Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
Mich. South. and N. Indiana 2d Mtg. 7 per cent. Bonds.
Lake Erie and Wabash 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.
The Supervisors of the County of Fulton (Ill.) have, at its present September Term, levied a tax to pay the interest on all her County Bonds that fall due July 1 and Aug. 1, 1861. Also, in addition, a half-mill tax on all the taxable property of the County, as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of her Bonds. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1, upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 59 William-st.
INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

LAND WARRANTS, BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER.
Business Paper Negotiated at Lowest Rates.
LOANS OBTAINED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
NO. 11 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under a compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.
Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—AT the September Term of the Supreme Court, holden at East Greenwich, within and for the County of Kent, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1860, it was ordered by said Court that the Receiver of said Rhode Island Exchange Bank pay a dividend of fifty per cent. upon all bills of said Bank deposited with him on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1860, or that should be deposited with him on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1861. In accordance with said order, notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty per cent. will be paid upon all certificates of deposit issued by the Receiver on or before the first day of August, at the Greenwich Bank in said East Greenwich, upon presenting said certificate; and also upon all bills that may be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D., 1861; and all bill holders who did not deposit their bills with the Receiver on or before said first day of August, 1860, in order to be entitled to said dividend must present said bills to the Receiver on or before said first day of January, A. D. 1861. JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET—NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst., fund all unpaid coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, New-York, Sept. 25, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 7th October. The transfer book will be closed till that date.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1860.
THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1 UPON THE mortgage bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on surrender of the coupons, on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic, or at the office of the Company, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. ARE PAYING the following COUPONS, due Oct. 1:
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
Pekin City,
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. H. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1860.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Second Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, falling due Oct. 1, next, will be paid on and after that day at the Ocean Bank.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant-Cashier.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st.,
Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter.*

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 60 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 30 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON R. R. Co.'s OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the DAYTON & MICHIGAN R. R. Co.'s BONDS, numbered from 927 to 933, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. Co. will purchase said bonds at 80 cents on the dollar, according to the contract between the said Companies, dated the 8th day of February, 1859, if presented to FRANK L. BOND, No. 21 Nassau-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, corner of New Bowery. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits of from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MOBILE CITY EIGHT PER CENT. bonds, coupons payable semi-annually at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax has been levied to insure the prompt payment of the interest upon these bonds and create a sinking fund sufficient to redeem them as they become due. For full particulars, apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.; or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 24, 1860.—The annual election for 14 Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. R. BUCK, Cashier.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.
The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway, Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS
Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Stictures, impotency and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD—A REGULARLY EDUCATED PHYsician of long and varied experience, can be consulted gratis, at his offices, No. 483, adjoining Wallack's Theatre. Many years' study and practice enable him to prescribe the best medicines ever used against certain diseases. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are an immediate cure. Price $1, with book. Female diseases receive attention and are treated with invariable success. Dr. Ward's Benefactor, his Monthly Pills, never fail of desired effect. Dr. Ward's Balm of Gilead—the sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices. Dr. WARD attends till 10 P. M. Call, write or send. Remember the place, No. 483 Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a *sufferer*, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PER- FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them. Ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons of previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERI. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Communications strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases often regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BIBLE HOUSE—NO. 3—BIBLE HOUSE.
FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
Use the celebrated VESUVIUS COOKING AND HEATING RANGE. The heat which from ordinary ranges goes to waste up the chimney is saved, and made available to warm the rooms above, without in the least lessening its convenience or efficiency as a kitchen range. The ETNA HEATER is designed to set in the front basement fire-place, to warm the basement, parlors, and rooms over the parlors. For efficiency, economy, durability, and safety, they are unequalled. Abundant references furnished on application.
SPAULDING & STRATTON,
3 Bible House, 4th-av., Manufacturers and Proprietors

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—FERU, "BBH," and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYF, XLT and N BRANDS,
FLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS AND builders' hardware, in lots to suit, selling less than cost, at No. 265 6th-av., to close the business. Store to let, with fixtures complete; a good opening to continue an old-established business.

NORWAY SHAPES—ALL SIZES, BEST QUALity, for sale. C. E. HABICHT,
Swedish and Norwegian Consul, No. 137 Pearl-st.

SHIPPING.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.,
To land Passengers, and receive the Royal Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the
NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS
CONNAUGHT.....4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER.....4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA.....4,400 tons burthen.
The next departure will be the CONNAUGHT, from Boston, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, to be followed by the PRINCE ALBERT, from New-York, Nov. 20.
From Pier No. 37 North River.
Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:
First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to state-room accommodations. Third Class, $38, including cooked provisions.
And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.
Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.
Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.
The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at the following greatly reduced prices:
In third cabin, from Galway, $30. In third cabin, from any town in Ireland on a railway, $32 50. In third cabin, from the principal cities of England and Scotland, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY Oct. 13.
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Nov. 10.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY.

ITS FORMAL INAUGURATION.

Speeches of Hon. H. J. Raymond, Rev. H. W. Beecher and Jas. T. Brady, Esq.

The Woman's Library, an institution whose inception is due to the efforts of one or two ladies, and whose successful progress to completion has been materially aided by the sympathy and support of many prominent gentlemen, who have been actuated by a desire to elevate the social condition of women, by contributing to their moral and intellectual advancement, was last night formally opened to those for whose use it was designed, by a public meeting at Dr. CHAPIN'S church, in Broadway.

The attendance, in spite of the weather, was large, and exhibited more than the ordinary quota of affluence and respectability.

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., presided. In opening the proceedings, he said that the pleasant task of presiding on this occasion had been assigned to him, more by virtue of his accidental position as President of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's Library, than from any other reason. He would not detain them for a longer time than was required to make a few prefatory remarks in regard to the enterprise. It was not quite two years, as he found by the record of the proceedings, since a meeting had been held in that place for the purpose of originating what was then a new project in this City, the formation of a Woman's Library for the City of New-York. At that time a committee was appointed to carry the project into effect. Whether or not that committee had prepared a formal report he could not say, but of one thing he would assure them, and that was that the Library could make a better report itself than any report could for it. During the two years of its existence, those who had been intrusted with its management had taken a more practical way of exhibiting its efficiency, and now called upon its friends to say whether it did not deserve still further encouragement? He took it for granted that it was scarcely necessary for him to say anything of the uses of such an institution. Libraries could never be dispensed with anywhere, so long as intelligence forms a practical element of social life. We had libraries for the student, such as the Astor Library; libraries for the merchant's clerk, such as the Mercantile Library; libraries for printers, for apprentices, and for every class, and now, at last, we had a library for women. [Applause.] It had, been said, to be sure, that women had access to all those libraries; but, in the same way, it had been said to merchants' clerks that they might have access to any one of the other libraries he had named. Their special wants, however, required of them that they should have a library of their own. And so with women. The same argument of special want might be urged with far greater force in their behalf. Every true-hearted woman knew and could explain why she should not feel at home in those libraries not adapted to her tastes and uncongenial in their associations. It might be said that this was false modesty, but it was womanhood, and that supplied all the argument. [Applause.] Who in truth was one of the departments of active life excepted the cultivation which libraries afford more than women? And only in such a city as New-York, should such a project fail for want of support? He trusted that an institution so happily begun would be enlarged in its scope of usefulness by the public liberality. If the community of New-York responded to the endeavors of the Trustees, there would soon exist in this City an institution which would not only furnish books, but give all forms of instruction in every department of knowledge; and he was sure that this response would be made by the people of New-York with more promptitude than they had ever heretofore exhibited in any kindred or analagous effort. In the brief experience which this Library had afforded, there was to be found every encouragement and the most cheering prospect of advancing success. It might be well to say that after the meeting to which he had referred, and at which a considerable donation was made, a special charter was obtained with cheerful liberality from the State Legislature; and that under that charter twelve gentlemen, well known to the community for their social standing and their ready participation in all such benevolent enterprises, were constituted Trustees. In that capacity they had received various donations, and it was not to be forgotten that among the donors was BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq., of this City, whose princely gift of $2,000, in conjunction with the liberal contributions of others, had enabled the Trustees to take rooms in the University Buildings, and open the library with three or four thousand volumes, which were being daily increased.

To show the feeling which prevails in regard to this enterprise, Mr. RAYMOND read a letter from Messrs. HAGUEWOUT & Co., (who employ a large number of female hands,) inclosing $100; he further stated that the leading publishers had all promised liberal donations of their own publications. DERBY & JACKSON gave fifty volumes. APPLETON & Co. had sent their entire catalogue, and profferred not only the right of selection but asked the privilege of adding to it any work that might be desired. HARPER & BROS. gave similar assurances. EMERSON, FITCH & Co. sent a Chromo-lithograph from a painting by ROSA BONHEUR. Messrs. NEWMANN, CARTER & BROS., SCRIBNER & Co., DICK & FITZGERALD, and other publishing houses had each promised copies of their works. With these assurances, he was confident that within the next year or two we should see contributions to that library that would make it not only a resort worthy of those in whose name it was instituted, but a credit to the City.

It was a great mistake to supposed that there was any lack of beneficence in New-York—that the rich men were so bound up in the care of amassing money that their hearts are dead to every benevolent appeal, and hardened to every benevolent effort. Nothing could be more untrue. He would venture to say that there was no city in the world that exhibited a higher development of active benevolence. [Applause.] And certainly no institution could come to them with stronger claims than this of the Woman's Library. There were men in the City who owed it to women to build a Woman's Library themselves. In the progress of human invention and discovery the sphere of woman's labor had now been elevated if not enlarged. The sewing-machine had destroyed the labor of the needle, but though this might create present distress, its ultimate effect would be a higher social development and a more refined mental culture. This was the result to which such an institution as the Woman's Library would assuredly tend. There were many men who were making colossal fortunes out of this change in woman's employment, and he was very much mistaken in their character if, when they saw the nature of that change, they did not themselves recognize this duty, and discharge it with pleasure and alacrity, by making abundant provision for the Woman's Library.

After paying a tribute of merited praise to the lady to whose exertions the foundation of the Woman's Library is primarily due, and by whom, Mr. RAYMOND said, a degree of courage and of high endeavor had been exhibited, such as he had seldom seen in any department of human exertion, he concluded by introducing

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. BEECHER began by declaring that it had been his pleasure, some months ago, to stand in that place in close connection with his friend who had just come in—(Mr. BRADY had just made his appearance)—Governor BRADY. (Laughter.) He felt quite sure that if his doctrine could only be carried out, and if women could have their right of voting restored to them, he would be Governor. [Renewed laughter.] He knew of but one blemish in his (Mr. B.'s) moral character: it was that while he held a very orthodox theory in regard to woman's rights he did not carry it out in practice. [Laughter.] It had been his necessity but not his pleasure to precede Mr. BRADY on a previous occasion. He again took the lead to-night, not so much as his superior as his pioneer; for he was sure that when Mr. BRADY had taken his berth he would make the best speech of the evening. As to the Ex-Governor, (Mr. RAYMOND,) he could not help thinking he had "mistaken his vocation," because he had occupied that place (the pulpit) with so much ability. [Laughter and applause.] The difficulty, in speaking of the Woman's Library, was in selecting what part of the subject to talk about. If we spoke of it in the way of sentiment, every feeling of our hearts was addressed; if in the way of mutual obligation, who could not help entertaining the strongest interest in its favor? He could understand well what a devout Catholic feels in the presence of the Virgin Mary, and it scarcely needed us to feel it more than when we felt what it was to give her that divine reverence which is humbly given to a true woman. He could almost say that he felt for a true woman that devout reverence which a Catholic gives to the Virgin. He never met a woman in the street without feeling that she was one of that kind of whom his mother was one. Misfortune might have overtaken her; but he could not but recognize in each one of her sex, however degraded, that she had something of that which belonged to all. When, aside from these, we came to consider the condition of women in New-York City, of those brought here for the purpose of laboring for a livelihood, and who had not a home—home! home! to him was something almost brighter than Heaven, for heaven was a word scarcely yet popularized; it was bad even for a man to be without a home, but alas for poor woman! The most natural act of our civilization, the morning and evening meal, came to signify the conversation and intermingling of mutual affection; and where were these to be found but in home. It was bad for a man to be without a home in the City; it was perilous for a young man; it was very bad for a boy; it was almost ruinous for a woman. A woman without a home was like a vine without a trellis. Everything, therefore, which had for its motive the elevation of the condition of working women physically, was enough to bring out the sympathies of the whole community; but when, as in this instance, the object was to touch the centre of intelligence—the moral element—no man's heart, it seemed to him, could fail to be affected by it. It was needless to argue that there might be too many libraries or too many books. The forest was never afraid of too much shade trees, the fields of too much grass, the summer of too many flowers, or the orchard of too many apples. Prodigality and excessive profusion were the delight of nature. Newspapers were rather rains, he thought; books were rivers—libraries were the lakes out of which they flowed; and whenever such a river was opened, all along its banks should grow hundreds and thousands of flowers, whose roots should never see want, and whose leaves should never wither. We could not have too many of these libraries, and there ought to be a library in the interest of almost every guild, of every class in society. Books were men's best souls incarnated. A book, unlike a man, had no prejudices, no feelings—that is, none that are living. It had nothing in it that repels men. A man might be attractive or repulsive; a book might be taken up or let alone at pleasure. A book had this peculiar nature, that while it took the best part of a man, it left aside his worst part. And then it was for all men. JOHN MILTON, if alive, could be only with one man, and that man might soon get tired of him, but his immortal essays live for all, and a man might carry him along with him and pay for no ticket but his own fare. Those intellectual giants, BOSSUET and CHILLINGWORTH, might point their thunder at each other through opaque paper, but, withal, books became wonderful friends in a library. Every man should own his own ground, and enough of it; he should own his own house and his furniture, and carpet, too, which was all very well in its way, though he (Mr. B.) set his foot on it; but more than all did he think that every man should own his own library. He could not bear to see a man give everything for upholstery, and nothing for intelligence. The American idea was this: first, found yourself; then get married; then found your nursery, and then found your library. Let the children and the library grow together. [Laughter.] Mr. BRENNAN proceeded to speak of the especial need of providing women with reading, for even novel-reading, he said, which was "trash" or not, according to circumstances, was better than no reading. He concluded amidst much applause.

Mr. BRADY was presented amid an emphatic exhibition of friendly salutation. He had flattered himself that, when he went there that evening, it would be difficult for him to fall into any error but one, at least, and that was as to his own identity; but he confessed that, in the first few words that fell from the very distinguished gentleman who had just left that spot, (the rostrum,) he felt very much in the condition of Rip Van Winkle, whom WASHINGTON IRVING had immortalized in his legend of "Sleepy Hollow," for it would seem that he was not himself, but something younger. He (Rev. Mr. B.) had designated him by a very distinguished title; but without making further reference to this particular allusion, he would say that, while fusion outside of that building had led to confusion alone, he was happy to find such a fusion as was presented there. He felt honored in being heard after the Press and the Pulpit have spoken; and, furthermore, I am glad to speak in a place where, from the honored lips of one whom we all know, great truths have been spoken to great multitudes in the State of New-York. He confessed that when his Reverend friend had read that admirable discourse to him, in regard to his state of life, he did not well know what to think, but he had this much to say, that while that gentleman had been so very devoted in his domestic relations, he (Mr. B.) had been more *Catholic* in his associations, and more general in his attentions. He confessed that, while he was perfectly willing to agree with his fellow-men in objecting to all such changes as might affect the relations of the sexes, he must also confess that great injustice had been done to woman, and would be done to woman, though more in words than by deeds. Mr. BRADY proceeded to quote from a compilation, furnished by a lady, the improvements, both legal and social, which, within the last two years, had, in his opinion, indicated the growth of public sentiment in favor of extending larger privileges to woman. He gave numerous illustrations of this advance in favor of the sex, (among them that of Mrs. WALKER, recently appointed State entomologist in Georgia, and that of ROSA BONHEUR, the well-known painter of the "Horse Fair,") by way of confirming his views as to the growing importance of women not only in the purely social order, but in the world of science and the domain of art. He alluded with much feeling to the affection entertained by KOSSUTH for his sisters, and seemed to regard such reverence for woman as an unfailing accompaniment of true manly character.

He resumed his seat amid much applause. After a few additional remarks from Mr. RAYMOND, the Chairman, which elicited about $140 from the audience—(a sum that in a few minutes was received by Mr. E. V. STOUT and Judge HILTON, two of the Trustees, whom the Chairman assigned to a duty that they obviously did not find to be aroused)—the meeting was adjourned, after the Library had been declared to be duly inaugurated, and an invitation extended to every woman, well-off or ill-off, to avail herself of its facilities for acquiring useful instruction and rational amusement.

Shocking Tragedy in West Thirty-Sixth-street.

A Father Charged with Unnatural Conduct.

His Daughter Shoots Herself to Escape a Life of Infamy.

A very remarkable and distressing case of attempted self-destruction occurred on Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. ENOCH GRIFFITH, No. 221 West Thirty-sixth-street—the principal in the tragedy being Miss JOSEPHINE C. LYON, a young lady who is represented by her friends to be possessed of more than ordinary beauty and intelligence.

Attending the sad affair are very peculiar circumstances, which were related to the writer by Mrs. GRIFFITH, the lady of the house in which the occurrence transpired, and other persons to whom the facts relative to the history of the unfortunate young woman are perfectly familiar. From these statements it appears that Miss LYON, who is but 17 years of age, was forced, in February last, to leave the house of her parents, in First-street, to escape falling into a snare which had been laid for her destruction. Her father, who, years ago, was in well-to-do circumstances, and kept an extensive livery stable at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, met with reverses in his business, and eventually became reduced almost to want. With the disappearance of his property, so runs the story, he seemed to lose all affection for his family, and on several occasions he made disgraceful propositions to his daughter, suggesting that the wages of her iniquity would secure them at least the means of subsistence. Such unnatural overtures the young woman invariably repelled, but seemingly without diverting the purpose of her parent, as on several occasions subsequently young men were brought to the house and an attempt was made to bend her to their designs. She states that during the last few days of her stay at her father's house it became necessary for her to lock and barricade the door of her bedroom, to protect herself from violence at the hands of a man whose intentions toward her were abetted by her parent. On Sunday, the 26th of February, this person called to see her, and attempted, evidently with a base purpose in view, to make her insensible with chloroform. She detected the odor of the narcotic, and, unable to bear the torment to which she had been subjected any longer, she fled from the house. That evening she called upon the family of a Mr. JENNINGS, with whom in some degree she was intimate, and disclosed to them all her troubles, entreating that a temporary shelter might be afforded her. Her request was complied with, and in the course of a few weeks she obtained a situation to nurse an invalid lady in Macdougal-street. While filling this position her father by some means learned where she was, and in June last he caused her to be arrested and taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at Jefferson Market, on a charge of being a disobedient child. The magistrate remonstrated with her, and advised her to go home with her parent, assuring her that in case she should refuse, imprisonment would be the alternative. The poor girl, however, persistently declined to accompany her father, and, finding it was useless to talk with her any further, the Justice consigned her to a cell, where she passed the night. Next morning she was again brought before him, and in reply to his demand if she were ready to return to her father's house, she besought that he would send her anywhere else but there. In the interval, however, proper representations of the merits of the case had been made to the Magistrate, and he told her, to her great joy, that she might return to the residence of her friends in Macdougal-street. This she did, but a constant fear that her father would abduct her, made her life miserable, and in the hope of eluding his presence she about six weeks since went to live at the house of Mr. GRIFFITH. That gentleman had known her from her infancy, and was perfectly familiar with the circumstances of her history, and that of her family. He at once accorded her a shelter, and she has been living at his house ever since, although it was not long after she had taken up her residence there, that her father traced her and annoyed her by his persecutions. Recently he instituted proceedings against Mr. GRIFFITH in one of the civil Courts, charging him with having abducted the young lady, and laying the damages at $25,000. Under these circumstances Miss LYON became very despondent in mind, and Mrs. GRIFFITH states that for the past week or two she has at times appeared to be perfectly miserable. On Sunday, however, she seemed to be more cheerful than she had been for some days previously, and the family did not entertain the slightest apprehension of her tragic intention. She retired to her bed-room about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and nothing was again seen of her until 6½ in the evening, when the report of a pistol proceeding from her room on the second story alarmed the family, who were assembled in the parlor on the first floor. Hastening up stairs, Mr. GRIFFITH found that the young woman had shot herself with a revolver, which she had secretly procured. Dr. BURDICK, of West Thirty-sixth-street, was at once summoned, and found her unconscious, bleeding from a wound in the abdomen. The ball had entered the epigastric region, a little to the left of the median line, and lodged in the stomach, inflicting an injury which in all probability will prove fatal. On application of restoratives the patient revived sufficiently to state that she had given the wound herself. Dr. BURDICK called Dr. CARNOCHAN to his assistance, and after consultation the case was pronounced hopeless except in the contingency of the ball not having perforated the stomach in two places, but even in such a case her chances of living are extremely slight. At a late hour last evening the unfortunate girl was still alive and in full possession of her faculties. She seems to realize in the fact that her condition is so precarious, and asserts that even should she recover from the effects of the attempt on her life,

JOHN B. GOUGH'S RETURN.

Mr. Gough's Welcome at the Cooper Institute—His Speech on Temperance.

All great demonstrations seem to centre at the Cooper Institute. The announcement that JOHN B. GOUGH, the great Champion of the Temperance Cause, who for the last three years has been absent in England, would there deliver the initial lecture of his return before the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, filled the building to overflowing. Long before the hour appointed for the lecture the seats were all filled, and the halls densely crowded by eager auditors, who peered over each other's shoulders seemingly as anxious to see as hear.

Punctual to the hour of 8 Mr. GOUGH made his appearance on the platform. Hon. JAMES HARPER, as President of the evening, introduced Rev. THEO. C. CUYLER to the audience. In behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association Mr. CUYLER spoke a few words of welcome to the lecturer, closing his address, familiarly but emphatically, with "God bless you, JOHN, you're welcome home again."

All who have heard Mr. GOUGH, must be aware of the great difficulty which attends telling what he says or how he says it. It is about as easy to follow his chain of reasoning as to follow a chain of lightning, for he flashes to his point at once; it were less difficult to catch the ever changing tints of a tropical sky and fasten them on canvas, than to put an impression of his action upon paper. As to "thread of discourse," he has none, or if he has it is not perceptible. His arms seem to be the framework of a loom and his tongue the shuttle; he weaves a tissue of fact and of fancy, spreading it like a net over the souls of his hearers, and drawing them to him in wrapt attention—you can distinguish neither warp nor woof of the fabric, and yet it is wove with a master's hand and has wondrous strength. When an audience are alternately melted to tears and convulsed with laughter, a reporter may be pardoned if he inadvertently closes his note-book, and unconsciously drops his pencil.

Mr. GOUGH thanked his friends for the kindly welcome extended him, declaring that he had rather be welcomed as a reformer than as a statesman. He came back, he said, to speak upon the old theme, and by God's help, he would give his life and his energies to advocate the Gospel by total-abstinence. He did not claim it to be a panacea for the cure or the prevention of all crime, and of all evil; a man might be a teetotal-thief, a teetotal-liar, or a teetotal-Sabbath-breaker, but he could not be a teetotaler and a drunkard. Therefore, the inference is plain, that for drunkeness, total abstinence is a cure.

Mr. GOUGH indulged in some pleasant reminiscences of his labors abroad. Among other incidents he mentioned being invited to speak before the outcasts of Dundee—a motley, miscrable crowd they were—clad in rags, covered with filth, and steaped in the most horrible degradation. Among them was one woman from whose countenance the last trace of beauty had been darkened by the iron hoof of debauchery. For years she had been known in the town by no other name than "Hell Fire." A magistrate, in pointing her out, informed him that he never sent a single policeman after her,—to effect her capture, two were always necessary, and sometimes more. Fifty-three times she had been convicted of vagrancy and sentenced to imprisonment varying from six days to four months. Her power of tongue was wonderful; of swearing she was an *ex officio* professor. Men in the town by no means fastidious in regard to profane language, were accustomed to run the moment that this interesting lady turned on the tide of her blasphemy. It was prophesied that she would interrupt the lecture, but in the stead of this, when he was depicting the horrors of intemperance, she turned her face, all wet with tears, to his, and cried: "All true enow; the man kens all about it." And she signed the pledge and kept it, and was now known as "Hell Fire" no longer, but simply as Mr. ARCHER. This, and several other anecdotes which Mr. GOUGH related, bore pretty strong testimony to the persuasive power of his eloquence, and yet one would scarcely accuse him of egotism in their narration. In fact, anecdote seems to be the lecturer's main resource; he draws upon it at all times, and very often twists sentences into parenthesis that they may include a story. His stock is illimitable, and of a most varied character, melting to tears and moving to laughter, as pleases his humor to select them. He brought the house down by telling of a woman who, when reprimanded by a magistrate before whom she was brought for scratching her husband's face—he telling her she should honor her husband who was her head—defended herself by asking if a woman had not a right scratch her own head. And as illustrative of the fact that it is not always advisable to go with the majority, Mr. GOUGH cited the apt question a man once put to a neighbor who maintained that the majority were always right, "Would you not have liked to be in the minority at the time of the flood?"

The lecturer did not fancy the state which prevails at English dinners, and spoke in terms of dispraise of the conventional footman, stationed behind a guest's chair to snatch away his plate before he was half through with it. And the different manner in which the conductor of an English railway collects tickets from the different classes came in to point a moral. According to Mr. GOUGH, to the occupants of the first-class car it is: "Your tickets, gentlemen, if you please;" to those of the second-class it is: "Tickets, gentlemen;" to the third it is simply: "Tickets!" A full report of Mr. GOUGH's speech would make the TIMES a story-book, and the stories, though pleasant enough in themselves, would lack much of their interest if bereft of the dramatic acting which accompanies their recital. He closed his address by a fine allusion to the events now transpiring in Italy, saying that in the boom of the bell which came from over the sea he distinguished the knell of despotism in the Old World—of Slavery in the New. And the audience were so electrified by the eloquence of the speaker that they forgot to hiss the latter sentiment. Mr. GOUGH speaks before the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, in Plymouth Church, on Wednesday evening next.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MESSRS. CRAVEN AND TAPPAN—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE—THE COMMISSIONERS EXCULPATED.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Col. Tompkins, of the Second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., made an application for a drill-room for the Regiment. It was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

The Auditor's report for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was received, from which it appears that there has been extended on trust accounts $1,132,967 72, and on City accounts, $1,492,222 94. The report was accepted, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, showing that on the 29th Sept. the balance in the City and County Treasury amounted to $1,334,663 64.

Ald. TUOMEY presented a resolution increasing the salary of the five general Clerks in the Street Commissioners Department, as follows:

First Clerk to $2,000; Second Clerk to $1,500; Third Clerk to $1,500; Fourth Clerk to $1,200; Fifth Clerk to $1,200. To take effect from the 1st Jan., 1860. It was laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Mayor WOOD against Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPAN, of the Croton Department, presented the following report:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The undersigned, the Special Committee to whom were referred the messages of his Honor the Mayor, dated the 11th and 18th days of July, 1860, asking the concurrence of this Board in the removal of ALFRED W. CRAVEN, as Engineer, and THOMAS B. TAPPAN, as Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, respectfully report—

That your Committee held their first meeting on the 10th day of September, ult., when they were attended by Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN.

That previous to the assembling of the Committee a note had been addressed by the Committee to his Honor the Mayor, requesting him to appear before them on the investigation of the charges pref rred by him, with which his Honor refused to comply.

That on the second meeting of your Committee, held on the 11th day of September ult., Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN both appeared before your Committee, and read their written answers to the charges contained in the messages of the Mayor, which answers were verified by them under oath, and are hereto annexed.

That the said answers having been read, each of said officers expressed his desire and anxiety to have the charges preferred against him thoroughly examined.

That His Honor failed to attend the meeting of the Committee also.

That your Committee thereupon directed their clerk to serve upon His Honor copies of the answers of Messrs. Craven and Tappen, and adjourned to the 17th ult., in order to give His Honor an opportunity of disputing the truth of said answers, if he desired to do so.

That on that day your Committee again assembled for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation, but finding that owing to some oversight of the clerk the answers had not been delivered to the Mayor, they again adjourned in order that a service thereof might be made.

That the said answers were served on the Mayor on the 16th day of September, ult., and that the next meeting of your Committee was held on the 20th of September, ult.

That at this and the previous meeting Messrs. CRAVEN and TAPPEN were present.

The Mayor, however, failed to attend.

It is thus apparent, that while the parties accused by the Mayor have been ready on every occasion of the meeting of your Committee to confront the Mayor, and enter upon the investigation of his charges, his Honor has steadily refused to appear before your Committee, or to take a single step towards the substantiation of those charges.

The sworn answers presented by Messrs. Craven and Tappin are, in the opinion of your committee thorough refutations of the charges of the Mayor, and cast upon him the burden of proving his allegations.

This he has failed to do, and your committee can therefore draw no other inference than that he has become satisfied from a perusal of the answers that the charges contained in his two messages were erroneous and untrue.

It is, at all events, the opinion of your Committee that there is not a single charge in either of those messages which is not thoroughly explained by the parties accused, and justice to them demands that your Committee should express their sincere belief that the charges were unfounded, and that there is not the slightest ground for supposing that either the Engineer or the Assistant Commissioner has, in any respect, failed to discharge the duties of his position with ability and fidelity.

With reference to the charges of the Mayor in relation to the reservoir, your Committee also deem it their duty to state, that, in their opinion, there never has been an instance in which the estimates by an engineer of the probable quantities and of the cost of the work required for a work of this character, have so closely approximated to the actual result, and that Mr. CRAVEN, so far from being subject to censure for for his professional action in that matter, is deserving of the highest commendation.

In conclusion, your Committee would report that the charges of his Honor, have not only not been proven by him, but that they have been thoroughly disproved by the answers of the accused, and your Committee therefore present for the adoption of the Board the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board do not concur in the removal of Alfred W Craven, Chief-Engineer, and Thomas B. Tappen, Assistant Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, as requested by the messages of his Honor, the Mayor, dated July 11 and 18, 1860, respectively.

H. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
GEO. STARR.

It was laid on the table, and on motion of Alderman BOOLE 1,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, to increase the salary of the First Assistant Auditor in the Comptroller's Office to $2,500, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen to appropriate $500 to defray the funeral expenses of the late Maj. Morton Fairchild, was recommitted, because no bill of items was furnished.

The sum of $2,000 was appropriated for the Five Points House of Industry, and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE NEW INSPECTOR OF RAILROADS AND CAR COMPANIES—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY NOT ACTED ON.

Several resolutions, changing polling places in various places, were acted on; those offered by the Democratic majority being invariably concurred in, while Republican changes were laid over for further consideration.

The ordinance, appointing an Inspector of Railroads, but entitled "an ordinance to amend the ordinance organizing the Croton Aqueduct Department" was referred to a special committee. The duty of this officer, as defined by the ordinance, is to see that the City Railroads are kept in good order, and also, "that each and every ordinance or resolution of the Common Council relating to railroads, and also that all resolutions and ordinances relating to Gas Companies are fully complied with." The Inspector is to report all violations of any ordinance by any Railroad or Gas Company to the Corporation-Attorney, and further to report semi-annually the number of miles of railroad track laid in the City, the different streets through which such rails are laid, and the number of cars running on each track." The ordinance, however, does not provide for the mode of appointment of the officer vested with such universal supervisory powers, nor does it prescribe the duration of his official term. But it does prescribe the salary—$3,000 per year. After the inconvenience in of several papers of minor importance, Mr. LENT called for the report of the Committee to whom were referred the charges against the Corporation Attorney with reference to the penalties recovered for the enforcement of the ordinances against obstructions of the sidewalk, but the movement was nipped in the bud, a motion to lay on the table prevailing by a vote of 11 to 6.

The regular routine of general orders was then taken up, and after disposing of a greater part, the Board adjourned until Thursday at 5 P. M.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE WIDE-AWAKE LAMP.

Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY made a report to the Board with reference to the presentation of a lamp to the Wide-Awakes of the Thirteenth Ward, by the police of that Precinct. He stated that Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of No. 101 Attorney-street, having felt greatly indebted to the police for their protection of the Church with which he is connected, evinced his gratitude by causing a collection to be taken up in the Church for the purpose of raising funds to buy a lantern, which was presented to the Wide-Awakes in behalf of the Police. He added that a policeman had a right to dispose of his money as he deemed proper, so long as he paid his debts and supported his family. Officer WRIGHT, of the Twentieth Ward, was dismissed from the Department.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.—Last evening the new Seventh Regiment Armory, comprising the second and third floors of the new Tompkins Market, was occupied for the first time, to any extent, and thrown open for public inspection. Although by no means finished, the rooms already show how great will be the improvement upon the old quarters. There are on the second floor ten company meeting rooms, measuring 22 feet by 40, comprising quarters for the Artillery, Engineer and Drum corps; a fine officer's meeting-room 40 feet by 44, and a company drill-room 40 feet by 75. The First Company (Capt. BENSEL) meeting-room is the only one yet near completion. It is stocked with solid black walnut gun-cases, desks and furniture, elegant curtains and neat window-shades, at a cost of about $1,500. The officer's meeting-room is elegantly carpeted, furnished with tasty and durable chairs, desks, bookcase, color closet and table of carved black-walnut. Over Col. LEFFERT'S seat is hung the picture recently presented to the Regiment by the Baltimore City Guard. The cost of fitting up this room was about $3,000. The remaining rooms are being rapidly put in order, and will probably be all in readiness about Nov. 1st. The regimental drill-room, covering the upper floor of the market, will serve to drill the entire corps, no doubt securing a proficiency heretofore unattained only for the want of just such accommodations. Due notice will be given to the public of the formal opening.

OPENING OF THE EVENING SCHOOLS.—The regular sessions of the evening schools commenced last evening, and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a larger attendance at most of the schools than on any previous year. The Fifth Ward School, in Varick-street, enrolled over 300 names, an increase of twenty per cent. over last year. The Eighth Ward, Clarke-street School, registered about the same number. In the Eleventh Ward the attendance numbered nearly 1,000. The ages of the scholars range from eight to forty years, and there are some even older than that. A large proportion belong to the foreign population, the Germans predominating, particularly in the eastern section of the City. It is expected that the Wide-Awake demonstration of Wednesday evening will seriously interfere with the first week's attendance, and a desire was expressed by many teachers that the Commissioners would close the schools on that evening, as the large number of absentees will materially reduce the average attendance of the term—a point on which all the teachers seem to exhibit a laudable pride.

DEATH OF ROWE, THE REPUTED THIEF.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the body of DAVID ROWE, the person who was found early on Sunday morning on the sidewalk in Chatham-street, near Roosevelt, with a deep wound in his left side, from the effects of which he died about 3 o'clock yesterday. Officer SINCLAIR, who found the dying man, testified as follows: "Deceased told me that about 12 o'clock on Saturday night he went into Fulton Market and sold his waistcoat to a man for $1 50; he was about to get something to eat, when a stranger came up to him and demanded the money which he had just received; he refused to give it to him and struck him three or four times, when the man stabbed him and ran away." The Jury rendered a verdict "that deceased came to his death by a stab at the hands of some person unknown to them." He was a native of Albany, 27 years of age, and Officer BLAIR, of the Fourth Precinct, stated that he had just returned from Blackwell's Island, where he had been imprisoned for stealing a watch.

MILITARY INSPECTIONS.—The time for the annual inspections of the military, by divisions, is approaching, and the various Brigade Inspectors are preparing for the occasion. The First Division, it is said, will be inspected within a month. The regiments of the Second Brigade inspections are arranged as follows: The Fourth Regiment at Hamilton-square on Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 A. M.; the Fifth at Bedloe's Island on the 2d, at 11 A. M.; the Sixth at Madison-square on the 18th, at 1 P. M.; the Twelfth at Hamilton-square on the 17th, at 1 P. M. The Brigade Staff will assemble at Madison-square on the 16th, at 12½ P. M., fully uniformed, armed and equipped. The Sixth-ninth Regiment will be inspected at Hamilton-square on Wednesday, the 10th of October. In a few days the members of the City Guard will go to Fort Hamilton to renew practice at shooting with cannon. It is proposed to invite the officers of all the City regiments to accompany them.

POSSIBLE VACANCY ON THE POLICE BENCH.—The question has been eagerly canvassed, who should be appointed to the seat on the Police Bench which would be made vacant in case Judge MATTHEW T. BRENNAN were elected Register of the City. This contingency need excite no alarm, as the Governor of the State has no power to fill any such vacancy. The Secretary of State, in case Mr. BRENNAN resigns fifteen days before the next December election, will be called upon to issue notice for a new election, in December, to fill the vacancy so created; and pending the installation of a new Police Justice the duties of the office will be discharged by extra labor imposed on the other Police Magistrates. There is no need, therefore, that candidates for the vacancy should worry Gov. MORGAN on the subject. He will have no vacancy to fill, except for a term of one month, and no power to fill it, even were he so disposed.

THE F. A. TALLMADGE AND THE F. I. A. BOOLE MUSKETEERS.—The F. A. Tallmadge Musketeers, Capt. J. B. SINCLAIR, numbering 90 muskets, went on their third annual target excursion, yesterday, to Striker's Bay, where they contested for seventy valuable prizes. Although the weather was very disagreeable, they had a very pleasant excursion, and returned to the City safely at about 7 P. M. To-day the F. I. A. Boole Musketeers will parade in full force, and proceed to Jones' Wood for target practice. The Musketeers will comprise a Battalion of Infantry, a Company of Horse, and a Battery of Artillery. Maj. JOHN OTTO is in command, flanked by the admirable skill of Capts. LOEW, LUDWIG, REPPER and DIEHL. The Boole battalion will be reviewed by the Common Council in front of the City Hall, and a banquet will be discussed on the target ground.

THE INEBRIATES' HOME.—The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $200 from W. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 15 Nassau-street, on behalf of an anonymous contributor, who sends it as a "thank offering," to be applied by me as President of the Inebriates' Home, No. 154 Chatham-street, in this City, to the maintenance of those reformed or reforming inebriates who are, or may become, inmates of said Inebriates' Home in the future. May such a noble example of Christian philanthropy have its due influence in being followed by others.

B. B. DYER, No. 957 Broadway,
opposite Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MR. BERGER'S BILLIARD EXHIBITION.—The crowd a gentlemen who desired to obtain admission to the exhibition of Mons. BERGER, at PARLAN'S Billiard Rooms, corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, last evening was very great; and among them were many of our most prominent native and French citizens. About one hundred were admitted, to the exclusion of many more. Arrangements will be made to-night for the better accommodation of a larger number. The exhibition last night was similar to those which preceded it.

TWO MEN BADLY BEATEN IN THE FOURTH WARD.—About midnight, on Sunday night, two men named JOHN HASKIN and MARTIN O'NEIL, both considerably the worse of liquor, were attacked and terribly beaten at the corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. The faces of both the men were literally pounded to a jelly. HASKIN was struck on the back of the head with a brickbat, and a wound nearly three inches in length inflicted in his scalp. It is thought that his skull is cracked. They were taken to the Fourth Ward Station-house, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. WELLS. The ruffians made their escape as soon as the cry for the police was raised.

REOPENING OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The Fall term of Columbia College commenced yesterday. The several classes gathered together were addressed by their professors and dismissed for the day. The new Freshman Class is a large one. The Law School attached to the institution will commenced its third term to-morrow, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, where the first meeting of the students will be held at 4 o'clock P. M., when the hours for lectures will be arranged. The Law School, though so short a time in being, has become an important feature of Columbia College.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF A CORPSE.—Yesterday afternoon, the dead body of an unknown man was found upon one of the floats of the wheel of the towboat *Robert Minturn*. The steamer lay at her dock foot of North Moore-street, and the supposition is that the body, which appeared to have been a long time in the water, must have been removed from its resting-place on the bottom by the motion of the paddles, and then caught up by one of the floats which lodged it where it was discovered. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

THE BOY PREACHER.—The Boy Preacher, CRAMMOND KENNEDY, will deliver a lecture at Cooper Institute, this evening, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school connected with the Norfolk-street (New) M. E. Church. This will be his last effort previous to his entrance to Hamilton College. The young lecturer will be introduced by Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, who has just returned from his European tour, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has signified his intention of being present to aid in the cause.

THE FIREMEN'S DISTURBANCE IN ANN-STREET—The members of No. 38 Engine Co. are fearful that, from the tenor of the reports in relation to the recent disturbance in Ann-street, those not acquainted with the character of their company, might suppose that they had taken part in the affray. They took no part in the disturbance, and mean always to avoid anything that could bring even the shadow of discredit upon the Department to which they belong.

ASSESSMENTS ON THE BUILDINGS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.—A copy of the lease by Mr. BURTON to the United States Government of the Chambers-street property has been received from Washington. A special clause in the document states that all taxes and assessments are to be paid by Mr. BURTON and his heirs. This settles the question as to who is to pay the $19,000 assessment for City taxes and assessments.

MRS. KATZ NOT POISONED.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday concluded his investigation of the facts in relation to the death, on the 22d inst., of Mrs